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Meat Packing and Allied Industries

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MAY 5, 1928 Reference De

Number 18

1853 - 75th Anniversary - 1928

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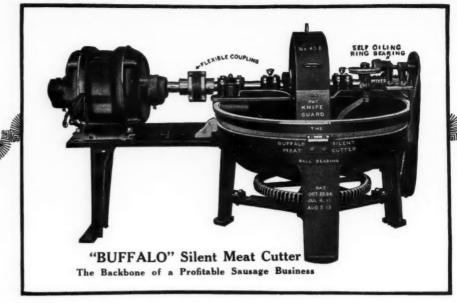
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WHY do 90% of the prominent and successful packers and sausage makers buy "BUFFALO" Machines?



The reason is that "BUFFALO" Sausage Machines produce the finest quality sausage at the lowest possible cost—with practically no expense for repairs or replacements.

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THE NATIONAL TOVISIONET

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

Volume 78. No. 18

MAY 5, 1928

Chicago and New York

Pork Packers' Prospects for Next Six Months

Survey of Hog and Product Situation Leads to Hope for Profitable Year if the Packer Will Buy and Sell Right

stocks of provisions and lard at a profit during the coming six months period?

This will depend in large measure on the supply of hogs in that period-and also on the packers' merchandising methods.

While some indications point to the fact that more than the surplus hog crop had been slaughtered in the first three months of the year, prospects appear fairly sound for hog runs between now and November 1 about equal to those of the same period of 1927.

Perhaps the most favorable condition for the packer is that his stocks on hand cost considerably less than those of a year ago. Some authorities figure that while they are much larger in volume, their total cost was little

Two Helpful Points.

This is helpful for two reasons. One is that cheaper product is more likely to increase the export outlet, and the other that generally lower prices have given packers more confidence that their hog products will move into consumptive channels freely.

This feeling of optimism is further supported by the fact that cattle supplies probably will not be heavy during the summer and fall, and that higher beef costs will direct much meat buying toward pork.

In spite of the fact that hog supplies dropped off considerably

LER

Can packers market their during April, the stocks of meat the three so far made. The next and lard on hand at the end of the month increased in many cases, lard stocks being considerably more than double those of a year

Is it a Record Year?

Packers appear to be in the midst of a record year-perhaps not the very highest, but one of

common to such a year.

While the opinion of government officials is often discounted in the trade—not infrequently because of incorrect interpretation of trends as statements of actual conditions—the following statement made by C. L. Harlan, livestock statistician of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, contains many facts of fundamental importance to the meat

six months may bring conditions

Mr. Harlan analyzed the situation in a talk made at a meeting of regional chairmen of the Institute of American Meat Packers, held in Chicago, April 24, 1928. While he analyzed government statements and government methods of estimating, Mr. Har-lan made it plain that he spoke as an individual, rather than as a representative of the Department of Agriculture.

Keep This In Mind

Right merchandising-regardless of supplies—will go a long way toward helping packers to make some money in 1928.

Stocks are heavy, but they have been put down at a fairly reasonable price. And it should be possible to move them into consumptive channels at a profit.

At the same time the price to the ultimate consumer need not be so high that buying power is reduced.

The big thing is to avoid "dumping" and price cutting.

If every packer will see that his sales department merchandises, and permits no indulgence in poor sales practices, the industry will be on pretty safe ground.

With the possibility of a somewhat curtailed hog run this winter, it has been suggested that it might not be bad policy to hold on to product for distribution in a paried of decreased bution in a period of decreased supplies and necessarily higher

Anyway, this is something for the packer to keep in mind when he is tempted to cut prices to move volume.

Hog and Product Situation

By C. L. Harlan, Livestock Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A matter of great importance to all packers is consideration of the developments during the present marketing year of 1927-1928, during which the spring and fall pigs raised in 1927 will largely be marketed.

First, what were the indications as to the pig crop of 1927?

The spring survey showed an increase of about 2 per cent for the Corn Belt states, and 31/2 per cent for the

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United States. The Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi had an indicated increase of over 8 per cent, while the states west of the river had a decrease of over 1 per cent, due to large decreases in Nebraska and South Dakota. All other areas had increases above 10 per cent.

While the increases shown in the Corn Belt were smaller than the very favorable hog situation during the preceding years seemed to point to, they were about in line with the breeding intentions shown by the survey of the preceding fall.

The fall survey of 1927 showed a comparatively large increase in fall pigs in all sections amounting to 11 per cent for both the Corn Belt and the United States.

Such an indicated increase came as a surprise, since conditions during the summer months were such as point to a decrease rather than an increase, especially in the Corn Belt. It also did not agree with information obtained by several investigations undertaken by packer organizations.

The Corn Hog Ratio.

With corn prices for the 1927 crop starting in and continuing above those for the 1926 crop, and hog prices over 30 per cent below the early winter of 1926, the corn-hog price ratio during November and December was unfavorable for feeding.

In other years when this feeding ratio has been unfavorable there has been a marked tendency to market hogs early and at light weights. But receipts and slaughter during November and December were smaller than the feeding situation indicated they would have been if there was any increase in the spring pig crop of 1927 over that of 1926. Receipts at the Missouri River markets as a whole were the smallest in over 20 years.

Moreover, the inspected slaughter of hogs in November and December has usually been a very good indicator of the total winter slaughter from November through February. For 14 of the 22 winters for which we have inspected slaughter figures the November-December slaughter has varied only between about 48 and 52 per cent of the winter total, and for 7 out of the last 9 winters preceding 1927-28, it only varied between 49 and 51 per cent and of the other two, one was 48 and the other 52.

Market Receipts Surprising.

The November-December slaughter of last winter indicated a total winter slaughter of about 17,000,000 head, compared to a total of about 16,000,000 for the winter of 1926-27. Market receipts in January indicated a January slaughter somewhat larger than would be expected with a 17,000,000 total, of a million head larger than in Jan. but there was nothing in the marketing figures available toward the end of January that pointed to the heavy increase that was to come in February and March.

Instead of the normal decrease in hog supplies during February, however, market receipts continued to increase, resulting in a slaughter for the month of 5,780,000 head, which exceeded any other February slaughter on record by over three-quarters of a million head, and was nearly one-third

April Hog Marketing

Hog receipts at the 11 principal markets of the country for April totalled 2,109,000, the highest for April since 1924 and one of the eight highest receipts for the month in the past 18 years.

There was a sharp falling off, however, from the earlier months of the year, the January receipts being 3,500,000, February 3,556,-000, March 3,074,000 and the total for the four months 12,239,000 compared with 9,434,000 in the same period of 1927, 9,685,000 in 1926, 12,197,000 in 1925, and 14,-411,000 in 1924. With the exception of 1919, 1923 and 1924, the hog runs during the first four months of the year were the highest of record for that period.

At Chicago the hog receipts at 575,651 were only about half of the February receipts, but were the largest for April since 1924. The receipts at Omaha at 227 .-200 were 20,000 larger than last year, but were smaller for April than in any other of the previous five years. At Kansas City the receipts at 167,058 were considerably smaller than those of one and two years ago. Sioux City receipts totalled 207,000, an increase of 18,000 over the previous April.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago was 236 lbs. compared with 242 lbs. in April, 1927. At Omaha the average weight was 253 lbs. compared with 260 lbs. in April, 1927 and 1926. The average weight at St. Louis was 221 lbs. compared with 234 last April, and at Kansas City 208 lbs. compared with 213 lbs. in April,

The average price of hogs at Chicago during the month was \$9.25 compared with \$8.10 the previous month. This was the highest average price for any month since last October.

uary. Weekly market supplies during March continued to run close to the record for the month, and resulted in a March slaughter the largest for the month on record and the only March when slaughter exceeded 5,000,000

Slaughter Figures Were Unusual.

As has been indicated, the monthly distribution of the slaughter during the past winter was very unusual. For the second winter on record the slaughter in February was the largest of all the winter months. The proportion of the January-February slaughter to total winter slaughter was the second largest on record, only exceeded in 1907-08, following the 1907 panic, and the proportion of the February slaughter was the largest on record.

I think I am safe in saying that such a heavy slaughter in February and March was entirely unanticipated by anyone in the trade, and men in the Department of Agriculture who make a study of the hog situation were equally surprised. A considerable increase in slaughter during the first six months of 1928 over 1927 was forecast by the Department, but no such increase in February and March as took place was ever thought possible.

Such an unusual distribution of slaughter has tended to shake the faith of most of us in all of our indices of future hog supplies, for we are largely at a loss to account for it or to reach conclusions as to what it portends.

Shakes Our Faith in Prophecies.

Most of our judgments as to the future of hog supplies are necessarily based upon relationships as they have occurred in the past. But when conditions develop different from anything that has ever happened before, the causes of which are obscured, investigators face the problem of deciding how to apply methods that have been dependable guides in the past.

In attempting to understand the present situation from such information as is now available, the most reasonable explanation is that it was due largely to the very unusual distribution of corn and hog supplies in the Corn Belt states.

The eastern Corn Belt had one of the smallest corn crops on record in 1927, and hog production was considerably in excess of the previous year, and relatively very large in relation to the corn supply. On the other hand, the States west of the Missouri River had an unusually large crop of corn, of good quality, and fewer pigs were raised in 1927 than in 1926 or 1925. The States between the two rivers had

(Continued on page 29.)

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Reducing Labor Costs in Linking Sausage

New Machine Links Over One Thousand Pounds of Franks Per Hour and Cuts Labor Expense by Almost Two-Thirds

meat industry have made a close study of costs vitally necessary.

Product quality must be maintained, and manufacturing and selling costs reduced at the same time—that is, if a living profit is to be made.

That is why there has been a continual effort to standardize product and simplify processes through use of new and improved equipment. With better methods and improved equipment has come better average product, greater efficiency and lower costs -especially labor costs.

This matter of labor costs has been in the limelight, because it is here that a major saving is

Progress has been made in spite of the natural aversion to radically new methods - especially where a machine replaces hand labor in meat processing. "If it's new it's no good!" is at least the unspoken comment of many a meat man.

Radical Step in Sausage Room.

The hog dehairing machine was probably the most striking improvement and labor cost reducer in the meat plant. The sausage department ranks next with its many and continual mechanical improvements.

But progress seemed to stop when the sausage meat passed through the stuffer onto the linking table. Time and money untold have been devoted to unsuccessful experiments with machine linking of sausage. recent years has anything really practical been developed in American sausage room practice.

Within the past year several machine linkers have been developed, three of which were described in the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER during

Now an automatic linking machine has been put on the market, after a year's continued severe

Narrowing margins and new testing in an Eastern meat plant. merchandising problems in the Its operation, and the remarkable saving in labor expense it makes possible, are described here.

Automatic Sausage Linker

A new automatic sausage linking machine for which a number of advantages are claimed has recently been given exhaustive tests in the plant of an Eastern meat packer. It is now in successful operation in several Eastern

The general appearance of this machine-the Automatic Linker, as it is called-may be seen by reference to the accompanying illustration. It is compact in design and construction, occupies small space and the working parts are readily accessible for cleaning, inspection and repairs.

In operation this machine differs radically from any others of this general type that have been placed on the market and tried in the industry.

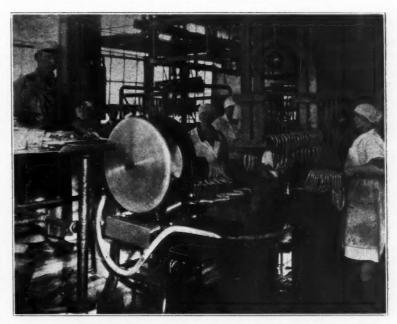
The sausage meat is fed into the machine through a regulating device which consists of two tractor belts, the movements of which are automatically controlled so as to pass the exact length of casing required to form each link.

Links of Uniform Length.

Casings of varying diameters may be used without in any way affecting the uniform length of the sausage. This is important in the production of high-quality, standardized goods.

The thickness of the sausage governs the length of the casing it is necessary to pass into the machine. This factor must be controlled exactly if all of the sausages produced are to be of uniform

The casing regulator on the machine. therefore, is one of the most important features of the device, and much time and effort were expended before the



AUTOMATIC SAUSAGE LINKER IN OPERATION.

Machine in sausage room of A. Fink & Sons, Inc., Newark, N. J., showing casings fed from stuffer into linker at rate of over 1,000 lbs. per hour, coming out on monel metal table with moving center panel.

This machine requires one man at stuffer, one at linker, one hanging smoke sticks and two girls at moving table. Hand linking requires at least double the crew. Machine linking costs 25% cper 100 lbs., against 69e for hand work.

Machine is operated by electricity from ordinary light connection. Links are uniform and rotor regulating their length may be changed in 1% minutes if different size is desired. Construction is of steel, monel metal and rubber.

Two of the machines are now operated side by side in this plant, requiring three pneumatic stuffers to feed them. Labor gang has been reduced from 21 to 11 people.

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1	man	feeder 6 h. 50 m. @ 521/4c	3.	73
1	man	hanging 6 h. 50 m. @ 521/2c	3.	72
1	girl	hanging 6 h. 50 m. @ 371/2c	2.	55
1	girl	hanging	9.	73
1	girl	hanging 6 h. 50 m. @ 35c	2.	39
			_	_

TOTA	I IRDOR	Cost	*****			\$19.22
Avg.	productions per	on per	hr	link	and	1,115 lbs.

hand linking was done. These tests varied in length from one hour and 10 minutes to two hours, and totaled 7 hours and 45 minutes. The production varied from 343 lbs. per hour to 684 lbs. per hour. The average was 525 lbs. per hour.

The total labor cost to stuff, hang on trees and link was \$28.32, or an average cost per hundredweight to stuff, link and hang on trees of 69.63c.

This cost shows somewhat better than is ordinarily obtained, perhaps, due to two factors which entered to influence it.

The workers knew the tests were being made for comparison with machine costs, and therefore probably exerted themselves more than would otherwise have been the case.

Also, the workers used in the tests were practically all women, and the total wage rate was lower than if the number of men used had compared more favorably with the number used when the tests were made to determine the cost of linking on the machine.

Takes 3 Stuffers to Feed 2 Linkers.

The plant in which these tests were made now has two linking machines in use. To supply product in sufficient volume to keep the linkers busy three pneumatic stuffers are needed. These are kept filled by two men.

The installation of these two linkers has reduced the labor force formerly used for stuffing, linking and hanging on trees from twenty-one to eleven workers.

The detailed and tabulated results of the tests on the linking machine and on linking by hand are given in this article

Machine Simple to Operate.

In addition to a reduction in the cost of producing the product other indirect savings, it seems, are possible through the use of this machine. This is particularly true in regard to floor space, as fewer people are required to obtain the same output.

It is also suggested that because of this saving of space linking machines

might make expensive additions to buildings unnecessary when an increase in production of the sausage department is contemplated.

Another feature of such a machine that will commend itself to packers and sausage makers is that it is fool-proof and can be operated by unskilled workers. It is entirely automatic and the human element does not enter into the operation.

Years of Failure Preceded Result.

Years have been devoted to efforts to develop a practical sausage linking machine, and both inventors and sausage-makers have spent many thousands of dollars experimenting without success.

This machine is the product of four years of diligent experiment and research, and its present efficiency is said to be due largely to the patient efforts of L. W. G. Flynt, a well-known consulting engineer of Newark N. J.

consulting engineer of Newark, N. J.

Henry Cohn, the promoter, attributes
the success of his machine to the fact
that he was fortunate enough to become associated with Mr. Flynt some
two years ago, when he was disheartened by seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

Mr. Flynt modestly disclaims much share of the credit for the machine's performance. The basic idea had been given him, and he tackled an engineering job, and found it rather intriguing. But Mr. Flynt's modesty did not appear to be greatly justified when the model he began to work upon was produced for comparison with the machine as it is today, quite apart from the fact that he admitted putting two

Linking by Hand

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Avg. pr	roduction per hr
Avg. co	ost per cwt

NOTE.—This test was made in competition wing any on linking machine, and shows better neutral than under ordinary working conditions.

Linkers on this test nearly all women; deference in wage rates should be figured where me are used.

years' hard work into the perfection of the design.

In Operation in Several Plants.

The final experimental model was installed in the Fink plant at Newark in March, 1927. This model was operated continuously for nine months in practical linking operation, to give it a thorough working test under all conditions. So many previous failures had taken place that Mr. Cohn preferred to take no chances this time.

Early in 1928 the finished commercial model was installed, and a second machine has since been added.

Similar machines are in operation in the plants of A. Gobel, Inc., and Ionis Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the plants of Geo. Kern, Inc., and Otto Stahl, Inc., New York City, where their operation may be observed and the results noted.



PACKER EMPLOYEES SUGGEST MONEY-MAKING IDEAS.

Giving prizes and cash awards to packinghouse employees who offer worth-suggestions has been found a valuable plan by more than one packer. Armour and Company have developed it as a big money-saver and interest-promoter.

Prizes may include ideas for saving waste, time, power or material, an improvement in a product or its salability, any better or more economical way of doing to operation—or any plan to help the company's business.

The suggestion committees consist of three company executives and three employee representatives. They meet once a week to consider and pass on ideas and suggestions submitted.

Reading from left to right the members of the committee is shown in session. Reading from left to right the members of the committee are: W. T. Casey, superintendent's office; Charles Carson, master mechanic's office; Harry Erickson, employee representative; John Skall, employee representative; W. F. Sheeley, superintendent's office; C. H. Talley, employee representative.

operating control now used was successfully worked out.

The linking operation is performed on a rotating element over which the casings are drawn as they are fed through the regulating device from the stuffer. This element is protected on either side by metal plates, to one of which the one-quarter horsepower motor used for driving the machine is attached.

The speed of the rotor is constant. This is very important. If the speed were irregular, breakages in the casings would occur almost continually. As it is, the number of breakages is claimed to be comparatively small.

When a casing does break it is not necessary to stop the machine. The faulty link is simply cut off as it comes from the machine by the girls who attend to the disposal of the completed product. There is no clogging or stoppage.

Traveling Table Is Used.

The operation of the machine is comparatively simple. As the element revolves, a rotating motion is given to the casing by pairs of flexible belts which maintain a light but firm grip on the sausage. Constricting plates are fixed between each two pairs of belts to constrict the casing at the point where the division is to be made.

The flexibility of the belts is unvarying, and the rotation is both rapid and even. The free part of the casing is supported on V-shaped monel metal plates. As the belts and constrictors reach the bottom point they automati-

Sausage Economy

It cost one packer about 70c per cwt. to stuff, link and hang sausage by hand. Production at the bench averaged 525 lbs. of franks per hour.

With the automatic machine he links 1,115 lbs. per hour, at a labor cost of 25c per cwt. for stuffing, linking and hanging.

He has put in two machines, which require three pneumatic stuffers to feed them. They produce nearly 2,500 lbs. of sausage per hour with 11 people, against about 1,000 lbs. per hour by hand with 21 in the labor gang.

Get out your pencil and figure how long it will take such a machine to pay for itself!

cally spring open and release the linked sausages.

As the sausages come from the machine they are caught on a conveyor table which carries them to the girls working on the sausage table. Here they are hung on sticks and placed on racks ready to be taken to the smokehouse, if this is the next step in the manufacturing operation, or are packed in boxes ready to be delivered.

Machine Easy to Clean.

All parts of the machine which come in contact with the product, in addition to the conveyor and table, are constructed of monel metal and are, therefore, easily kept clean and sanitary. Streams of water play over the machine during the whole of the operation to insure the quick removal of

any particles of casing or meat that may become detached and that otherwise would adhere to the machine.

Although the construction of the machine and the manner in which it operates are interesting, the operating man is particularly concerned with what the machine will accomplish and at what cost.

One of these linkers has been in use in the plant of A. Fink & Sons, Inc., Newark, N. J., for over a year, where it has been given thorough tests, and where operating data and production costs have been gathered.

Links 10,000 Franks Per Hour.

The rate of production of 6-inch frankfurters is 10,000 per hour, and of 5-inch or 4-inch is over 12,000 per hour, against approximately 1,000 per hour by hand linking.

These figures speak for themselves. At this rate the installation of an automatic linker makes possible the release of four workers per machine for other productive purposes.

In Newark, which is not a high wage town, the investment cost for one machine is fully repaid in 20 weeks by the saving in wages alone. In localities where higher rates prevail the investment price should be recovered in a shorter time.

Hand vs. Machine Linking Costs.

Cost figures worked out in the Fink plant show that the cost of stuffing, linking with this machine runs about 25c per cwt., while the cost for stuffing, linking by hand and hanging is almost three times as much.

Tests made to determine the production and cost of linking on the basis of weight are equally interesting.

Results of five tests varying in length from 45 minutes to 1 hour and 35 minutes showed that the machine has an hourly capacity of from 1,063 lbs. to 1,190 lbs., and that the average production per hour is 1,115 lbs. The tests ran for a total of 6 hours and 50 minutes, during which time 7,617 lbs. of sausages were linked.

In these tests six employees were used to operate the machine and to handle the product coming from it. These included one man operating the stuffer, one man feeding the sausage into the linking machine, one man hanging the sausages on trees and three girls at the moving table.

The total labor cost (Newark, N. J.) for these six employees for the six hours and 50 minutes of the tests was \$19.22, or a total cost to stuff, link and hang of 25c per cwt.

Hand Linking Costs Compared.

To obtain accurate cost comparisons of linking by machine and by hand five tests were made, costs kept and production weighed at one table where



AUTOMATIC LINKER IN GEO. KERN, INC., PLANT, NEW YORK CITY.

Operation from the hydraulic stuffer, through the linking machine, along the monel metal moving table to the smoke sticks, is shown. Method of feeding the casing into the linker may be noted.

Men only are employed at this plant, and it will be seen that a crew of five handles the production of more than 1,000 lbs. of franks per hour.

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PACKERS EASTERN MEETINGS.

The May meeting of Division II of the Institute of American Meat Packers was held Thursday, May 3, in Cleveland, Ohio, at the Hotel Statler.

The morning session consisted of addresses by H. C. Greer of the Institute's staff; W. W. Woods, also of the Institute's staff; and C. G. Newcomb, vice-president and general manager, Lake Erie Provision Company.

At the afternoon session the following spoke: W. Lee Lewis, of the Institute's staff; H. D. Tefft, of the Institute's staff; G. L. Talley, vice-president of the Jacob Dold Packing Company; and S. C. Bloom, of S. C. Bloom & Company, engineers, Chicago. A further report of the proceedings of the Cleveland meeting will be given in an early issue.

The divisional committee for Division II is as follows: George L. Franklin, chairman; James G. Cownie, Chester G. Newcomb, Elmore M. Schroth and T. E. Tower.

The spring meeting of Division I of the Institute of American Meat Packers was held Friday, May 4, in New York City at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The program for the morning session included addresses by Pendleton Dudley, director of the Eastern office of the Institute; H. C. Greer, director, Department of Organization and Accounting of the Institute; George A. Schmidt, general manager, Otto Stahl, Inc., New York; and F. M. Firor, president, Adolf Gobel, Inc.

The afternoon session consisted of addresses by Norman Draper, Washington representative of the Institute; W. W. Woods, executive vice-president of the Institute; and W. Lee Lewis, director, Department of Scientific Research of the Institute.

At the dinner session, which was held at the Hotel Astor, F. Edson White, president, Armour and Company, Chicago, discussed the Institute's waste elimination program. Oscar G. Mayer, president of the Institute, who was also scheduled to speak at the dinner session, was unable to attend the New York meeting due to unforeseen circumstances.

The divisional committee for Division I is composed of the following: J. J. Felin, chairman; F. S. Snyder, A. T. Rohe, and W. F. Schluderberg. A further report of the meeting will be given in the next issue.

---MORE PACKER MEETINGS.

Important divisional meetings of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held May 9 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and May 11 at St. Louis, Mo.

The May meeting of Division IV of the Institute will be held Friday, May

11, in St. Louis, at the Missouri Athletic Club.

The program for this meeting includes addresses by E. C. Merritt of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company; H. R. Davison, of the Institute; G. M. Pelton, Swift & Company; W. Lee Lewis, Director of the Department of Scientific Research of the Institute; and H. D. Tefft, Director, Department of Packinghouse Practice and Research of the Institute.

The divisional committee is composed of the following: C. J. Roberts, chairman; F. A. Hunter, K. H. Clarke.

The May meeting of Division V of the Institute will be held Wednesday, May 9, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the

Montrose Hotel. The following me will address the meeting: J. W. Rath President, Rath Packing Company G. J. Pelton, Swift & Company; A. C. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd.; H. R. Davison, Institute of American Meat Packers; I. M. Hoag. land, chairman, Committee on Distribution Problems, Institute of American Meat Packers; L. F. Prior, T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd.; Knute Espe, Secretary, Iowa Cooperative Live Stock Shippers; and Henry A. Wallace, Editor, Wallace's Farmer.

The divisional committee is composed of the following men: Jay C. Hormel chairman; John W. Rath and William Diesing.

Another Grant for Scientific Research by Thomas E. Wilson

A grant by Thomas E. Wilson of versity of Chicago regarding place-\$5,000 toward the expenses of The ment at the University of this labora-Research Laboratory of the Institute of American Meat Packers, founded by Thomas E. Wilson, at the University of Chicago, is announced by the Institute this week.

This sum brings the total of Mr. Wilson's grant to the Institute for this purpose to \$20,000. The results of the research are given to the membership as fast as they become available.

The founding of the Laboratory three years ago at the University of Chicago was made possible by Mr. Wilson's initial grant of \$15,000. Negotiations were begun with the Unitory.

On February 5, 1925, after approval by the board of trustees of the University and by the executive committee of the Institute, a covenant was signed by the two institutions whereby quarters were provided by the University on the campus for the housing of the laboratory, with the understanding that the Institute would have the cooperation of the University. The laboratory accordingly was given space in the Ricketts Laboratory of the University. Dr. W. Lee Lewis, Director of the Department of Scientific Research of the Institute, is director of the laboratory.

This research laboratory is one of many results of a development plan proposed by Mr. Wilson and adopted by the Institute, based on the theory that the sort of cooperative research and technical education evolved by the industrial research institutes of Germany is practicable for a great American industry made up of hundreds of keenly competitive companies.

At the laboratory, for the past three years, research chemists have been at work on problems of fundamental scientific interest pertaining to mest packing. A few of the valuable studies which have been made include research on ham souring, cause and prevention of molds, use of nitrite in the process of curing.

At the present time five research chemists are at work at the laboratory. They are Paul L. Cramer, color fixation studies; Granville A. Perkins, Ph.D. research concerning lard; Marien Veazey, Ph. D., salt penetration studies; John Yesair, Fellow, cause and prevention of molds on meat and meat products; Winston H. Tucker, Fellow, cause and prevention of ham souring.



THOMAS E. WILSON.

5, 1928

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OFFICIAL ORGAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor and Manager

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Is Your Paper Late?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is put on mail trains in Chicago every Saturday before 11 a. m. It should reach you

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If there is any delay, please save the wrapper, mark on it the hour of delivery to you by the carrier, and send it to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bidg.,

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This will aid us in obtaining proper service for you from the Post Office.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS.

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ir. Cudahy Facking Co., Chicago; J. A. Hawkinsma, Allied Packers, Inc., Chicago.
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Packing Os., York City; T. P. Brealin, Standard
Packing Os., Los Angeles, Calit.; W. F. Schluderberg, T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md.; Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson & Co.,
Caicago.

How many packers or sausagemakers know what their old or out-of-date machinery is costing them?

Because a piece of machinery was good 10, 15 or 20 years ago does not mean that it is good today.

Even though it works all right, it may cost more to operate, may produce less or poorer product, and result in the employment of more labor than necessary if modern equipment were

Some packers and sausagemakers have realized the advantages of modern equipment to the point of installing, after thorough investigation, any equipment that it can be shown will make money for them.

If they can see that a piece of machinery or equipment will pay for itself in a reasonable length of time and make a profit after that, they are willing to replace their present equipment, even though it has been in use only a short time.

An outstanding example of keeping up-to-date and using the most efficient equipment is to be found in the field of

The rendering plant always has been considered an objectionable place, not it was necessary.

There must be some way to make January, February and March. economical disposition of waste fats. outlet. But it was looked on with disfavor, and was located as far away as possible from local industry and habitation.

munity and it will not be objec- period. tionable.

streams and, best of all, has produced your sales organization gets the prices more and better finished product for you set.

a good deal of money. But it soon than it was a year ago!

THE NATIONAL Up-to-Date or Out-of-Date? pays for itself, and enters on a career of profit making for its new owner.

> What is true in rendering is equally true of other machinery and equipment in the meat plant. Packers cling to their old machinery because they think they have an investment in it, not realizing they are wasting money operating under modern conditions with old tools.

> This is one place in the operating end of the meat packing and allied industries where efforts at waste elimination would be sure to bring rich

> It will pay to look over your plant and see how much money is being lost every year as a result of obsolete

Sit Steady in the Boat

Stocks of meats and lard on May 1 were very much heavier than a year ago. Lard stocks were more than double, and even sweet pickle meats were way over last year. The figures for the month will be found on another page of this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Packers are probably experiencing their peak period of supplies for the year. While prospects are not good only to work in, but for the community for any great shortage in the hog crop, to have around. It has usually been it is evident that there will be no such tolerated because it was realized that heavy marketings of hogs during the balance of the year as took place in

The optimism that is somewhat fallen animals and similar materials, widespread in the industry would seem and the rendering plant was the logical to be warranted. There is little reason for any packer to unload, and proper merchandising methods will result in good returns for all.

The important thing is not to get With modern developments in ren- panicky if hog runs show considerable dering, and new ideas of the quick han- increase in any given time, and not to dling of product, the rendering plant pay more money for hogs than can be can be placed in the midst of the com- seen in them in a reasonable marketing

In other words, be a merchandiser. New equipment has made possible Buy your raw material so that you can processing without objectionable odors. sell the product for a little more than It has done away with the pollution of it cost you, at least. And see to it that

Don't forget business principles, just To be sure, the new equipment costs because the outlook is more cheerful

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Practical Points for the Trade

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How D. S. Meats Are Made

A Southern packer wants to make the different kinds of dry salt meats called for by Southern trade, and asks for standard instructions for trimming these cuts. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We want to make dry salt meat and want our cuts to meet standard specifications on these products. We are entirely familiar with the methods of handling the product in cure, but we do not know just how the product should be cut and trimmed.

If you can furnish us this information it will be appreciated.

Following are the standard specifications on D. S. meats, as provided in the provision rules of the Chicago Board of Trade. Product made according to these instructions will meet all standard requirements.

Short Rib Sides.—Shall be made by splitting the hog through the back bone. The ham, shoulder and loose lard or fat to be taken off. The feather of the blade bone should not be removed, and no incision (pocket) shall be made in the side.

Extra Short Clear Sides.—Shall be cut reasonably square at each end, the loin and spare ribs to be removed, the breast bone cut out, or sawed down level with the face of the side. The blade bone may be left in, or removed.

Extra Short Rib Sides.—Shall be made the same as extra short clear sides, except, that the spare ribs and breast bone shall be left in.

Short Clear Sides.—Shall be reasonably square at each end, the back bone and spare ribs to be taken out, hench bone and breast bone sawed down smooth and even with the face of the side.

Long Clear Sides.—Shall be cut reasonably square at the tail and shoulder ends, the neck taken off and smoothly trimmed, the back bone, ribs, blade bone, shoulder bones and leg bone removed, hench bone and breast bone sawed off or cut down level with the face of the side.

Short Clear Backs.—Shall be made from the sides of smooth hogs, from which the bellies have been cut, back bone and ribs taken out, and the lean left on, tail bone sawed off even with the face of the meat, trimmed smooth, and reasonably squared on all edges.

Rib Backs.—Shall be made the same as short clear backs, except that the spare ribs shall be left in.

Rough Backs.—Shall be made from short rib sides, from which the bellies have been removed; all bones left in.

Rib Bellies .- Shall be made from the

side, after the back has been removed, reasonably square cut, and trimmed on all sides. Ribs and breast bone left in, and free of loose fat. No scribed cut bellies shall be classed as standard.

Clear Bellies.—Shall be made from the side, after the back has been removed, reasonably square cut, and trimmed on all sides, and to be free of bone and loose fat. No scribed cut bellies shall be classed as standard.

English Bellies.—Shall be made from nice smooth sides of barrow hogs, after the back has been removed. Sows may be used however, provided the seed is cut out, and and the width of the belly is in proportion to its length. All edges shall be trimmed square and all bones removed. No scribed cut bellies shall be classed as standard. Barrow bellies are preferable.

Short Fat Backs.—Shall be made from the sides of well fatted hogs, from which the bellies and loins have been removed. Blade bone cut off, and practically free of lean. All edges to be reasonably squared, with the exception

of the tail end, which shall be squared sufficiently to leave not more than a two (2) inch bevel on the corner. The width and thickness of the back shall be reasonably uniform its entire length.

Regular Shoulders.—Shall be cut fairly close to the back part of the forearm joint, fat end butted, neck bone and ribs taken out, neck squared, breast flap trimmed off, and foot to be cut off in, or above, the knee joint.

New Orleans Shoulders.—Shall be made the same as D. S. regular shoulders, except that they must be cut from 1 inch to 2 inches narrower, part of the neck left on, and the leg cut off below the knee joint.

Regular Plates.—Shall be made from the fat end of the shoulder, with part of the blade bone left in, and the neck side squared.

Clear Plates.—Shall be made from the fat end of the shoulder, with the blade bone removed and the neck side squared.

Jowl Butts.—Shall be made from the jowl, slightly faced, and the loose pieces cut off.

Figuring Smoked Meat Costs

What does it cost to smoke meats?

How do you arrive at such a cost?

Have you an accurate method of figuring your cost, all the way from the loose cured meats to the finished product — wrapped, packed and ready to ship?

Do you figure in everything,

Do you figure in everything, including shrinkage, labor, operating costs, overhead, supplies,

In arriving at smoked cost from cured do you divide price by yield, or multiply by shrink? There is a right and wrong way,

There is a right and wrong way, and the latter will cost you money.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has made a reprint of its information on "Figuring Smoked Meat Costs." It may be had by subscribers by filling out and sending in the following coupon, accompanied by a 2c stamp.

The National Provisioner:
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me reprint on "Figuring Smoked Meat Costs."

City Enclosed find a 2c stamp.

Salt or Calcium Chloride

Is salt or calcium chloride better for maintaining temperatures below freezing?

A Southern packer raises this question. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are installing a brine tank and want to maintain a temperature 10 degs. below freesing. Can we use salt in this tank, or do we need to use calcium chloride? Please let us know which is better, giving us the proportion per gallon necessary.

Freezer temperatures in the packing industry are reached very largely by the use of calcium chloride. This product is usually shipped in drums of about 700 lbs. each.

Common salt is used more for maintaining cooler temperatures than for freezer temperatures.

The solution desirable for maintaining low temperatures is approximately 2½ lbs. of calcium chloride to a gallon of water; that is, the calcium chloride would constitute about one-fourth of the solution.

In the use of this product, it is very desirable that the system be so arranged that there is no possibility of the calcium chloride coming in direct contact with the meat or meat products.

Do you know how to build your hide pack to avoid shrinkage and keep your hides in No. 1 condition? Ask the "Packer's Encyclopedia," the meat packer's dictionary and guide.

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To Make Leona Sausage

An Eastern sausage maker wants to make Leona sausage. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a formula for making Leona smasse? We are producing a considerable supply of beef trimmings and it is our understanding that this product is made largely from beef.

Following is a formula that has been used in making a very nice Leona sausage:

Meats:

65 lbs. lean beef trimmings, free of suet 20 lbs. beef cheek meat, trimmed

15 lbs. back fat trimmings, salted

Seasoning:

21/2 lbs. salt.

- 2 oz. saltpeter
- oz, sugar
- oz. white pepper
- oz. coriander
- oz. allspice

Chop beef through the 1/8 in. plate. Put in the mixer, have the salt, sugar and saltpeter dissolved in 2 gals. of ice water and pour over the meat in the mixer. Mix for 3 minutes and put in the cooler over night at 38 to 40

On taking out of the cooler take to the silent cutter and be sure that the knives are sharp. Chop fine but do not let the meat get overheated. Add the 15 lbs. of back fat at the last, allowing the cutter to go around 4 or 5 times after the fat has been added. Then add the balance of the seasoning.

Stuff in beef bungs cut 18 in. long. Let the product hang for 36 hours in natural temperatures before smoking. Smoke at 120 degs. for about one hour or until the color is set. Cook at 160 degs, for 3 hours.

After showering with cold water, the product is ready for sale.

Tankage Yields

What are the tankage yields of products commonly used for this purpose? When the ammonia is too low, how can this be raised?

A Western packer whose inedible product is processed in a separate rendering plant raises these points. He

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us the yield of ammonia from the various products ordinarily going into tankage? Our ammonia content is sometimes low, and we would like to know how to bring this up. We do not have a rendering department in our packing plant, but truck all of our inedible to our rendering plant which is a separate unit some distance away. At this plant we render other product also

We use the wet system of rendering.

Tankage from the inedible product produced in a packing plant should be mixed with blood and "stick" (concentrated tankage) to bring the ammonia content up to 12 per cent, which is the standard usually required in this prod-

Following are the yields of ordinary tankage material before either "stick" or blood has been added:

Hog hair, 15 per cent ammonia. Horns and hoofs, 18 per cent.

Bones, 21/2 to 5 per cent.

Paunch contents, less than 2 per cent. Ordinary tankage, consisting of a mixture of materials, 7½ to 8 per cent.

It will be seen that the contents of the paunch and intestines analyze very low in ammonia. It is better, therefore, to see that this refuse is emptied out before the paunch and entrails are rendered.

"Stick" will analyze 14 to 141/2 per cent, and blood 16 to 17 per cent. It can be seen readily that the addition of either or both of these materials will bring the ammonia content up rapidly.

It is difficult to produce a tankage analyzing 12 per cent ammonia without the addition of either blood or "stick."

TELLING THEM ABOUT MEAT.

Miss Gudrun Carlson, director of the Department of Home Economics of the Institute of American Meat Packers, has been giving a series of demonstrations and talks on meat at Columbia University. She spoke at the invitation of the institutional management of Teachers College, Columbia. Following her work at Columbia, Miss Carlson took part in the program of "Better Homes Week" sponsored by the Modern Priscilla Proving Plant at Boston.

How's Your Tank House?

Don't let inedible offal lie around the plant for hours before it goes to the tank.

If you do the place will smell to "high heaven."

Cook everything prompt-Where the plant is small and accumulation slow, ar-

range the kill so that offal can get to the tank in a reasonable length of time. Don't think, just because

you don't notice the smell around your plant, that no one else does.

The tank house can give the whole plant a bad name if improperly operated.

Keep the plant cleaned up all the time. Then adopt modern means to overcome unpleasant odors unavoidable in processing.

Operating Pointers

For the Superintendent, the Engineer, and the Master Mechanic

CHECK UP ON THE OILING.

All mechanical equipment needs repairs and overhauling occasionally, but quite often shut-downs and delays are caused that might have been prevented had the proper precautions been taken.

In the case of refrigerating machinery, particularly, too much attention cannot be given to details to prevent repairs and adjustments that will necessitate stopping the compressor or slowing it down, for quite often when this is necessary the plant can least afford to be without the services of the

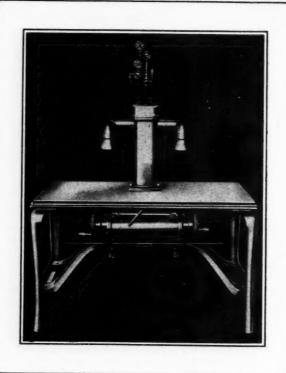
Lack of lubrication is one prolific source of repairs to and shutdowns of refrigerating machinery. The trouble lies in the fact that bearing surfaces cannot be seen and inspected frequently. Of course the condition of a bearing at the moment can be determined by placing one's hand on it, but there are some bearing surfaces that cannot be tested in this manner. In these cases it would seem to be the better plan to err on the side of too much oil rather than to try to economize by supplying just enough.

And the fact that oil is dropping from the oil cup is no indication that it is reaching the bearing. It pays to check up occasionally to see that all oil holes are open and that no dirt or other foreign matter has collected in

Those bearings that are supplied from a reservoir by a revolving ring or chain also need attention occasionally. Do not assume that the chain or ring is revolving-make sure. A hot bearing means slowing down of the machine if not the stopping of it, and while attention is being given to a hot bearing trouble is quite likely to develop elsewhere about the plant.

The oil in bearing reservoirs should be changed at least once a month and the reservoir cleaned out. The pumps and screens in the pressure oiling system should also be looked after frequently. To know positively that they are operating is better than to think that they are. Make sure also that there are no leaks in the oil pipes. Also check up on the oil gauge once in awhile to make sure that it is registering correct pressure.

And finally when it is decided that a particular grade of oil is satisfactory for the conditions, do not take chances during times of capacity operations by making a change to some other grade. If such action is desirable the tests should be made when the shut down of a machine will not cripple or slow down plant operations in case the oil does not do the work.



2. Accurate Weighing and Filling
Saves Labor

THE FEE MACHINES

HE usual methods of weighing out and filling viscous materials, such as lard, grease, peanut butter, medicinal salves and creams, jam, mayonnaise, etc., into pack ages by hand are in vogue only because producers do not know the advantages of Fee Weighing and Filling Machines (Low Pressure Type).

These machines eliminate the spatula, the scales and the wiping rag, as well as the necessity of employing labor that may in some respects be called "skilled."

Operators who need no more skill than that necessary to place empty containers under a spout and remove them when filled can, with the Fee machines, accurately weigh material and fill two to three times as many containers per day as expert hand workers can manage.

The machines automatically measure out exact quantities of product and deposit it alternately from either spout into the containers quickly and smoothly, at practically atmospheric pressure, so that there is no drip, splash or overflow to be wiped off, nor any need for re-weighing to make sure of legal weights.

The machines are extremely simple in design and construction. They have only five moving parts, and may be cleaned with the greatest ease by simply blowing compressed air or steam through the pipes.

Details of operation as applied to your product will be given on application if you will tell us the nature of your product and the sizes of packages used.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.

Sales Offices, 511 Fifth Ave., New York City Works, 5502-5520 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAUTOMATIC MACHINERY (1)

Provision and Lard Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

rices Easier—Trade Quiet—Considerable Speculative Realizing—Hog Movement Fair—Hog Prices Steady.

The movement in the futures market during the past week was influenced to a considerable extent by the irregular fluctations in the grain market and this week, to a considerable extent, by the sharp reaction in the oil market. The general interest in the market was not large, but there was considerable pressure at times and the market was rather easily influenced by the offer-

The hog movement for the past week showed a moderate increase over the preceding week and was slightly larger than last year. The total receipts at the principal markets were 503,000 and since February 25 the receipts have been 5,436,000, compared with 4,-

536,000 for the same time last year. The large increase in the hog marketing the past winter and so far this year has undoubtedly taken care of a considerable number of the increased supply which the Government reported in the January 1 statement. The conditions are such as to lead to the belief in a more moderate movement for some time, although the total supply in the country is without question larger than a year ago.

Demand for Product Good.

Demand for products has been very Demand for products has been very good, and shipments from packing points show a large total. From Chicago the past week, the shipments increased 7,000,000 lbs. of fresh meats over last year, and there was an increase of nearly 6,000,000 lbs. in the shipments of cured meats. The fact that the demand for domestic consumption keeps so large is one of the very important factors in the maintenance

of fairly steady product values.

Both hogs and products are comparing fairly well with last year on a basis of lard and hogs, although meats are selling over 1½c a lb. under for ribs, and prices for other cuts of meats also show concession. The distribution is excellent, but the stocks are large due, not to a decrease in consumption, but to increased slaughter at all points. The packing at the leading points since the first of March has increased about 900,000 compared with last year, and continues to show moderate gain. There are some who are rather disposed to believe that the gains in packing will not be so heavy from this time on.

The local packing at Chicago continues to show moderate gains. The total up to Saturday was 1,061,000 hogs compared with 964,000 last year. The total is the largest since 1924, when the total was 1,407,000. The increase in Chicago packing represents a rather disappointing increase when the figures at Chicago are compared with the

totals for all points.

Lard Exports Increase.

The export movement of products the past week showed a small increase in the shipments of lard, compared with

the previous week, but was still about 2,000,000 lbs. under last year. The export of meats were again very small and not much more than half of the total for last year. The rather large total for last year. The rather large increase in the lard exports so far this season has resulted in the accumula-tion of fairly liberal supplies abroad, and there is disposition to believe that the stocks are large enough on the other side to check a continuation of the liberal shipments seen since January 1.
The position of hogs and corn has

been changed somewhat the past half month due to the strength in corn, so that the corn-hog ratio is less favorable than it was the middle of April. The weather conditions, while back-ward for farm work during April, have not yet become serious enough to cause any widespread apprehension regarding acreage of feed grains this year.

The large abandonment of wheat, placed at about 26 per cent by the private crop exports, means the liberation of approximately 12,000,000 acres of wheat area to be used for other crops. Some of this area went. into oats and some of the oats area has

had to be reseeded.

A large part of the balance will be used for corn and miscellaneous grain crops, but there is fairly good reason for believing that a portion of this area will not be reseeded and some of the believed abandoned wheat area may prove worth while cutting for grain this summer.

Product Stocks Larger.

There appears to be very little in the outlook for feedstuffs to cause any uneasiness in the live stock situation. It has been quite dry in portions of the western areas, particularly in the semiarid sections, which may affect the range conditions for cattle. Through the central west the hugh abandon-ment of winter wheat area is serving to make for increased feed grain crops and this may be a very important fac-tor in the later feeding condition for hogs in the summer and fall.

The stocks of products at Chicago,

showed an important increase again the past month in lard, with a total of 84,094,000 lbs. against 75,556,-000 lbs. last month, and 36,252,000 lbs. last year. The total stocks of meats was 152,248,000 lbs. against 150,899,000 lbs. last month and 119,934,000 lbs. last

PORK—The market was moderately active and firm at New York, with mess quoted at \$32.50; family, \$33.50@35.50; fat backs, \$27.00@29.00. At Chicago, mess pork was quotable at \$28,00

LARD-Demand was fair and outward shipments quite liberal, but the market was barely steady. At New ward simplients quite floeral, but the market was barely steady. At New York, prime western was quoted at \$12.50@12.60; middle western, \$12.25@12.35; city, 12@12%c; refined continent, \$12.60; South America 14.80c. South America, 14%c; Brazil kegs, 15%c; compound, car lots, 121/2c; less than cars, 12%c. At Chicago, reg-ular lard in round lots was quoted at

May price; loose lard, 90c under May; leaf lard, 127½ under May. BEEF—Demand was moderate and

the market steady, with mess New York quotable \$23.00@24.00; packet, \$25.00@27.00; family, \$29.00@31.00; extra India mess, \$44.00@45.00; No. 2, \$6.00; 6 lbs. South America, \$16.75; pickled tongues, \$55.00@60.00 per bbl.

See page 41 for later markets.

HOG AND PRODUCT SITUATION

(Continued from page 20.)

a more normal supply of corn with a considerable increase in hogs over the previous year.

Corn prices in the eastern Corn Belt were relatively higher than in the western, with a result that the cornhog price ratio was more unfavorable in the east than in the west.

Corn and Hog Distribution.

This situation indicated that hog supplies from the eastern Corn Belt would move early and those from the Western states might be somewhat de-layed. A comparison of the movement from these different areas shows that this is what occurred.

Total shipments from the Corn Belt as a whole in November and December, 1927, as shown by our marketing records, were about 3 per cent larger than for these two months in 1926. Shipments from the states east of the Mississippi, however, increased 28 per cent, those from the states between the two rivers increased about 6 per cent. while shipments from west Missouri decreased 37 per cent. of the

During January, February, and March, shipments continued heavy from all of the States, both east and west; the percentage increase being about the same for all three areas. In view of the situation in the eastern Corn Belt, however, it seems highly probable that the movement from that area after the middle of February included a prema-ture marketing of fall pigs that nor-mally would not have moved until after the middle of April.

It also seems probable that the derelated seems probable that the development of the spring pig crop of 1927 to November 1 was below the previous year and below normal. This was due first to the high price and scarcity of corn during the summer of 1926, and second to the fact that the 1927 corn crop was very late and the date when new corn of good feeding value became available was from 3 to 4 weeks later than usual. This tended to delay for at least a month the movement of the bulk of Corn Belt hogs, shifting the peak of the movement from January to February, and continuing the winter run into March.

Comparing the Winter's Record.

Now for a few comparisons from the record of the past winter:

Inspected slaughter in heads was the fourth largest on record, and 25 per cent above the winter of 1926-27. Total dressed weight of hogs slaugh-

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tered was third largest on record, and 25 per cent above the previous winter.

Average cost of hogs slaughtered was fourth smallest in 12 winters, and 29 per cent below each of the two preceding winters.

Storage accumulation of pork and lard was third largest, and 75 per cent above the previous winter.

Storage stocks of pork on March 1 were the largest for this date since 1920, and lard stocks second largest.

Average price of hog products, covering four leading pork products and lard, weighted by products, was the second smallest in six years, and over 22 per cent below the average price of two preceding years.

Lard exports were larger than during any of preceding three winters, but pork exports were the smallest in many years, with the ratio of combined exports of pork and lard to total dressed weight of hogs slaughtered also the smallest in many years.

For March we only have yet available the total slaughter and the storage supplies at the end of the month.

The March slaughter, added to the winter, gives a total of about 25,000,000 head for the five months, the second largest on record, with a total dressed weight probably but little below the record for the five months in 1923-24.

Total storage stocks on April 1st were the largest on record for the month, with lard the largest and pork the second largest, but with much the largest amount of frozen pork ever shown at any date in any previous year.

The Situation Up to April.

This brings the review of the current year down to April 1. Inventoried at current costs, the storage supplies as of that date probably show the lowest unit costs of any year in the last de-cade, except the holdings on April 1, 1924. The total cost of the 1,162,000,000 pounds of pork and lard in storage April 1, 1928, was probably about the same as of the 828,000,000 pounds on hand April 1, 1927.

Apparently, hogs were bought at a

little higher price during the past winther in relation to current product prices than in the winters of 1922-23 and 1923-24, which were also winters of heavy slaughter and low prices. The heavy slaughter and low prices. The ratio of hog prices to product prices the past winter was 47.1 (this being the figure obtained by dividing the weighted average price of products into the weighted cost of hogs) while in 1922-23, when the price of hogs was practically the same, the ratio was only 45.2 and in 1923-24 the ratio was only 42.7 but the cost of hogs was over 15. 42.7, but the cost of hogs was over 15 per cent smaller than the past winter.

Although these figures and comparisons are of interest to everyone interested either in hog production or hog slaughter, I take it that the big question in the minds of most packers is:

What Packers Want to Know.

"How are we going to come out on this heavy accumulation of products? Are the supply of hogs for the balance of the crop year, and the demand for hog products, going to be such that this big accumulation can be profitably disposed of?"

Only a person with much more confidence in his prophetic powers than I would undertake to make an unqualified answer to these questions. All that I will pretend to do is to state what the indications are from such information as is available at the present time, and make such qualifications to these indications as my own judgment leads me to think should be made.

The matter of supplies to the end of the crop year is probably the most important factor in determining the price that will prevail during this period. The supplies of storage products are known, so the deubtful item is the number of hogs to be slaughtered during the next five or six months.

What About Hogs to Come.

There are two sources of information as to the number of hogs to come duras to the number of hogs to come dur-ing this period. The first is based upon estimates of hog production last year and estimates of numbers on hand January 1. The other is based upon the relationship of winter slaughter to total crop year slaughter under conditions similar to those of the past winter.

As to pig production in 1927, I will note from the December, 1927, pig quote from

"Increases of about 5 per cent for the Corn Belt States and 6 per cent for the United States in total pigs saved, both spring and fall, this year com-pared to last, is shown by this year's surveys. These increases are equivalent to between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 million pigs in the Corn Belt and about 5 million for the United States. Since cholera losses in the Corn Belt States this fall were below the reported unusual losses of the fall of 1926, an increase in the supply of hogs for slaughter from these States is probably somewhat larger States is probably somewhat larger than the above indicated increase in pigs reported saved. The increases in areas outside the Corn Belt indicate considerably larger contributions from these areas to commercial hog supplies the coming year than for several

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Assuming that these figures were approximately correct, they indicated an increase in the inspected slaughter of hogs for the crop year 1927-28 of from 4 to 5 million head. Since the slaughter during the first five months of this year exceeds last by over 5 million head, the supply for the balance of the year, from this evidence, is no more and probably less than for the same period last year, but above the supply in 1925 and 1926.

Less Hogs Than Last Year.

The estimated number of hogs on farms January 1, 1928, was 2½ million larger for the Corn Belt and 4½ million the United States than on January 1, 1927. In addition to the slaughter from January to November, 1927, at least the equivalent of this 21/2 million increase in the Corn Belt States would be expected, and also, a considerable part of the two million increase outside the Corn Belt.

If these estimates were fairly correct, they point to an increase of from 4 to 5 million head in the slaughter from January 1 to November 1. The increase to April 1 was over 4½ million, thus indicating little change in the number for slaughter during the next

six months.

A study of the proportion of winter slaughter to total crop year slaughter in the past shows that this proportion is above average in years when hog prices are low relative to corn prices. Also that when the winter proportion is high the summer proportion is low, and vice versa. That is, that there is a high inverse correlation between the proportions of winter and summer slaughter.

Next Six Months Slaughters.

For the 10 years in the past 20 years when the corn-hog ratio during the winter months has been below average, the winter slaughter has averaged 43.4 per cent of the total yearly slaughter. per cent of the total yearly stangues. Applying this percentage to the slaughter the past winter indicates a total slaughter for the crop year of 45,500,000 head, or only 2½ million

head above last year.
With the slaughter already 5 million above last year, a marked decrease for the next six months would result if this

indication were valid.
Undoubtedly it is too optimistic. During the past 12 years the average of the three lowest proportions years when the ratio was unfavorable is about 42.0; which applied to the slaughter of the past winter gives an indicated crop year slaughter of about 47,000,000 or 4 million above last year. None of these indications point to a crop year slaughter more than 5 million head larger than last year, and most of them to a smaller.

All of this evidence, such as it is, points to a smaller slaughter during the next six months than last year. On the other hand, the average proportion of inspected slaughter during first six months, November to April, to total crop year slaughter, in years of unfavorable corn-hog ratios, indi-cates a total crop year slaughter about 5½ million head larger than last year, or an increase of about ½ million head in the slaughter May to October.

Weakness of the Estimates.

But, as I stated before, in years like the present, when the distribution of slaughter is unprecedented, one is apt ere ap. ted an hter of f from ughter of this

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to question the indications of all evidence. In my opinion the weaknesses of the

May 5, 1928.

pig survey indications are: first, that the survey of June last year showed the survey of sune last year showed only a small increase in spring pigs in the Corn Belt when all conditions favored a large increase and showed a material increase in fall pigs when other conditions pointed to a decrease; and second, the big increase in slaugh-ter to date has been during the months when spring pigs usually make up most of the slaughter and these slaughter figures point to a larger increase in spring pigs than the survey of last June showed. If, in addition to this increase, there is still an increased number of fall pigs to come to market, slaughters during the next six months would exceed last year.

The weaknesses of the January 1 estimates of numbers are, first, that they reflect to considerable extent any errors in the pig surveys: and second of the slaughter and these slaughter

errors in the pig surveys; and second, that they were influenced to some extent by the comparatively light mar-ketings and slaughter in November and December.

No Larger Than Last Year.

My own conclusion as to future sup-

My own conclusion as to future supplies is that the preponderance of the evidence indicates that hog slaughter for the six months, May to October, will be no larger than last year. If the supply of hogs is about the same, the increase in storage supplies over last year will give a total supply for distribution during the next six months equivalent to over 2,000,000 head of hogs larger than last year. The combined hog and surplus storage supply for the next six months this year would be the largest in four years, but smaller than in 1923 and 1924. 1924.

Under what conditions of demand will this comparatively large supply

have to be marketed?

Unlike supply, data information as to demand cannot be put into specific terms. About all that can be done is to describe conditions that are apt to affect demand for hog products favor-

ably or unfavorably.

Can Product be Marketed? If the performance of the stock market was a good indicator of coming business conditions, as it once was held to be, demand for hog products this coming half year, to the extent that it is helped by good business conditions, should be better than last year. But it seems that the business forecasters no longer consider the stock

casters no longer consider the stock market as the best of barometers. The business forecasters themselves do not seem to be entirely in agreement as to what to expect during the next half year, but business men are probably much better informed as to these forecasts than I. My impression is that most of them are rather cautious as to forecasts, in view of the uncertainty of

a presidential election year.

From the point of view of the competition from other meats, the situation petition from other meats, the situation seems distinctly favorable, since most evidence points to the smallest slaughter of cattle during the next six months, for similar period, in at least five years. While lamb supplies will probably be at least as large as last year; decreases in veal supplies will probably more than offset any increase in lamb.

Meat and Lard Stocks

Heavy increases in lard stocks took place during the month, with some decline in the stocks of S. P. meats. Dry salt meats showed an increase.

All stocks are considerably heavier than those of a year ago, lard stocks being more than double. Dry salt meats are nearly 28.000,000 lbs. heavier, and even with the decline in sweet pickle meats the stocks are 38,000,000 lbs. over those of last May 1.

Comment on the situation will be found on the editorial page, and in the discussion on pages 19, 20, 29-32 of this

Stocks at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Milwaukee, on April 30, 1928, with comparisons, as especially compiled by The National Provisioner, are reported as follows:

Apr.30,'28, Mar.31,'28, Apr.30,'27, Lbs, Lbs, Lbs,

Total meat supplies during the next six months probably will be little larger than, if as large as, last year. Improved agricultural demand for pork products from the South this summer seems probable.

Weak Foreign Situation.

Weak Foreign Situation.

The weakest point in the demand for hog products at present, as it has been during the past year and a half, is the weak foreign situation. As before stated, the proportion of pork and lard exported during the past winter to total dressed weight of hogs slaughtered, was the smallest in many years.

If this situation continues during the

If this situation continues during the If this situation continues during the remainder of the crop year, and exports from May to October are no larger than last year, with hog slaughter equal to last year, the amount of products to be distributed in the domestic market will probably be next to the largest on record for the period.

the period.

During 1923 and 1924, the period of the previous heavy slaughter of hogs, the export outlet was fairly broad. For the crop year 1922-23, exports in pounds were equal to 21.5 per cent of the total dressed weight of hogs slaughtered, in 1923-24 they were equal to 20.5 per cent while for the year 1926-27 they only equaled 13 per cent. An amount equivalent to last year's ex-An amount equivalent to last year's exports would only equal about 11.5 per cent of the indicated production for the present crop year.

With products but little different in price than in 1923 and 1924, why this big falling off in exports to date this year? The falling off during the winter of 1926-27 can be explained by the high price of products in this country compared to prices abroad—the prod-

ucts market there having declined some months sooner than here. But this was not the situation this year, the domestic market being much more on an export parity than last year.

Cause of Weak Export Demand.

The cause of the present weak forrine cause of the present weak for-eign situation is to be found in the heavy increase in hog production that has taken place in Europe in the last two years, especially in Germany, fol-lowing two years of high hog prices. In 1923 and 1924, it should be re-membered, increased hog production in

the United States was not due to high hog prices, but to the very low price of corn and the large accumulation of corn on farms here. The corn-hog ratio was favorable not because of high hogs but because low priced hogs paid more for corn than the cash market.

This situation did not exist in Europe as acutely as it did here so hog production did not expand as it did here. Germany at that time, also, was in the midst of financial difficulties that made normal reactions of production to price impossible.

A few figures on the foreign hog situation will tell the story of what has happened.

In 1924 inspected slaughter in Germany was 10,200,000 head; in 1927 it was 17,200,000 head. This slaughter was 17,200,000 head. This slaughter for the four winter months of 1923-24 was 2,919,000 head; the winter of 1926-27 it was 5,348,090 head. In November and December 1923 it was 1,-291,000; for these months in 1927 it was 3,870,000. Inspected slaughter in Denmark in 1924 was about 4,000,000 head, while last year it was nearer 5,000,000 head. 5,000,000 head.

5,000,000 head.

Exports of Danish bacon in the winter of 1924-25 amounted to 145,000,000 pounds—the past winter to 208,000,000 pounds. In spite of the big decrease in exports of bacon from the United States to Great Britain during both the winters of 1926-27 and 1927-28, total imports of bacon the past winter increased 10 ner cent over the winter of creased 10 per cent over the winter of 1925-26, and supplies of domestic pork products were much above that winter. Danish bacon which averaged 27.67 cents two winters ago, averaged only 21.73 in the winter of 1926-27, and the past winter declined further to 18.43.

Prospects for Coming Months.

So much for the past. What are the prospects for the next few months? Indications are that supplies of Euro-

Indications are that supplies of European hogs will continue fairly heavy throughout the present crop year, although there is some evidence that the big part of the increased production of last year has already been marketed. The low prices of Danish bacon have, apparently, made more acute the difficulties under which Danish agriculture has operated during the past year or more. With feedstuffs much higher them a year ago and still advancing all

than a year ago and still advancing all evidence points to a material decrease in hog production in Denmark this year, also to some decrease in Ger-many. But this decrease will not affect

obstance of the strength of the supplies before next winter.

Obviously, outlets for increased exports to Europe are not over promising. But the situation is better than a year ago.

It should be easier to sell products from hogs costing \$8.00 this winter than from hogs costing \$12.00 the

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winter before. The policy of helping the domestic situation next summer by forcing products into the export trade would probably meet with more success than would have been possible last

This about concludes this statement on the hog situation. I realize that it has included more detailed figures than can readily be grasped by listeners; but it is a situation that can not be adequately expressed in general terms. I have no doubt but that there is other information, not available ordinarily outside of packing circles and livestock markets, that might throw further light on the situation.

An Atmosphere of Optimism.

Undoubtedly there is a market psychology that at times plays a considerable part in price-making that cannot be measured.

Compared with this date a year ago I think there is this year a feeling of optimism contrasted with the pessimism that then prevailed. Although cellars are full of stocks as they have never been before at this time of the year, I believe that the general impression in the trade is that they are well worth the cost; that hogs at around \$8.00 will not pay cost of production and hence provisions from such hogs are well bought.

If the whole trade is thus filled with confidence, rather than foreboding, for the near future, provision prices are apt to be firmer than the present statistical position might seem to war-

This attitude of mind may also carry over into the retail trade.

I sometimes think that when certain kinds of meat are known to be cheap it seems to give them a bad reputa-tion with a big element of meat con-sumers. How else can one explain the anomaly of pork loin roasts retailing around 20 cents and hams at 25, with ribs of beef around 40 and legs of lamb at 45; which have been prevailing months? Washington

It may be that the recent sharp ad-

vance on pork loins may give an air of respectability to pork cuts that they have seemed to lack for some months past. Perhaps a slogan that, "Hams Are High-Buy Hams" might help to move this heavy accumulation of frozen pork better than one stating that "Hams Are Cheap."

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business on April 30, 1928, with comparisons, are reported

	by the Chica	go Board	of Trad	e as fol-	Cuba	32 17	86 52	
	lows:						-	1
		Apr. 30, 1928.	Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 30, 1927.	BACON, INCLUDING		RLAND	
	Mess pork, new,	1040.	1040.	1044.	Total 3,492	2,555		56
	made since				To Germany 229	0.170	0.000	4
	Oct. 1, '27.				United Kingdom. 2,931	2,173	2,796	2
•	brls	443	591	246	Other Europe 195 Cuba	171	199	14
	Other kinds of	110	001	240		011	10	
	brid, pork, bris	24,430	25,341	23,230	Other countries 129	211	121	- 4
	P. S. lard, made	21, 100	20,011	40,400	LARD			
	since Oct. 1,							
	'27, lbs	79 774 786	64,556,993	28,163,853	Total12,460	13,509	9,169 2	
	P. S. lard, made	12,112,100	04,000,000	20,100,000	To Germany 3,954	4,285	1,190	
	Oct 1 '96 to				Netherlands 821	513	628	
	Oct. 1, '26, to Oct. 1, '27, lbs.	4.117.000	4,155,680	3.976.854	United Kingdom. 5,360	6,027	4,985	
	Other kinds of	3,111,000	4,100,000	0,010,001	Other Europe 361	259		30
	lard, lbs	7,203,227	6,845,442	4,123,649	Cuba 1,086	1,423	1,109	
	S. R. sides, made	1,000,001	0,010,112	4,140,040	Other countries 878	1,002	617	30
	since Oct. 1.				PICKLED	DODK		
	'27. lbs	3,103,403	2,984,044	277.100				
	S. R. sides, made	0,100,400	2,001,011	211,100	Total 175	431	350	8
	previous to				To United Kingd 80	52	39	3
	Oct. 1, '27,				Other Europe 9	6	35	
		73,000	73,000		Canada 39	297	171	1
	D. S. cl. bellies,	15,000	10,000		Other countries 47	76	105	4
	made since				TOTAL EXPORTS	DV DO	DTPG	
•	Oct. 1, '27,							
	lbs	99 005 105	10 005 700	14,239,905	Week ending Ap	ril 28, 1	928.	
	D. S. rib bellies.	20,000,100	10,000,100	14,209,900	Hams and		20	Pie
	made since				shoulders,	Decon	Lard,	
	Oct. 1, '27, lbs.	9 559 010	3,207,365	9 090 161	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.	N
	D. S. rib bellies.	0,002,010	0,201,000	3,029,181		MI IDS.		Di
	made previous				Boston 5	* * * *	138	
•	to Oct. 1, '27,				Detroit 1,250	867	1,414	
	lbs	21,000	31,000		Port Huron 566	424	949	
	Ex. sh. cl. sides.	21,000	31,000		Key West 17		915	
	made since				New Orleans 37	10	875	
•	Oct. 1, '27, lbs.	182,506	182.887	237,476	New York	2,163	7,321	
	Sh. cl. sides, lbs.	880	880		Philadelphia		219	
	D. S. short fat	000	000		Portland, Me 230	28	629	
	backs, lbs	6,104,548	6,368,698	5,644,491	DESTINATION O	BYDO	DTG	
	D. S. shldrs.,	0,104,040	0,000,000	0,044,491	DESTINATION O			
	lbs	812,508	871.752	72,397			ams and	
	S. P. hams, lbs.		41.327.422				oulders, l	
	S. P. skd, hams,	00,004,004	41,021,422	41,854,559	Exported to:		M lbs. 1	
	lbs	94 000 411	99 910 940	10 150 000	United Kingdom (total)			2
			23,310,240	19,150,606	Liverpool		. 708	2
	S. P. bellies, lbs. S. P. Cal. or Pic.	20,000,000	26,673,032	14,297,516	London			
	-S. P. Boston				Manchester			
	childre lbs	10 700 017	14 000 001	10 000 000	Glasgow		. 305	
	shidrs, lbs			10,228,052	Other United Kingdom		. 447	
	S. P. shidrs. ibs.	113,310	153,850	55,620				L
	Other cuts of	0.200.700	10 404 /**	400.0	Exported to:			й
	meats, lbs	9,390,723	12.431,450	10,847,336				-
	Total outs				Germany (total)			. 6
	Total cuts				Hamburg			1 6
	monte The	145 045 090	450 000 444	*** ***				
	meats, lbs	145,045,029	150,899,411	119,934,039	Other Germany			

PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of pork products from the principal ports of the United States during the week ending April 28:

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, INCLUDING WILTSHIRES. IIRES.

Week ending

Jan. 1,'28,

		911	to	
Apr.28, 1928. M lbs		Apr.21, 1928. M lbs.	Apr.28, 1928. M lbs.	
Total 2,10		690	37.927	
To Belgium United Kingdom. 1,86	7 1,286		118 30,638	
Other Europe 3 Other countries. 20	0 32	86 52	695 2,834 3,642	
		-	.,	
BACON, INCLUDIN		BERLAN		
Total 3,49		3,126	50,944	
To Germany 22 United Kingdom. 2,93	1 2,173	2,796	4,717 23,883	
Other Europe 19			14,572	
Cuba	8 9 211		5,240 2,532	
LAF	D.			
Total12,46			275,748	
To Germany 3,95 Netherlands 82			63,570 18,532	
United Kingdom. 5,36		4.985	95,438	
Other Europe 36			30,486	
Cuba 1,08 Other countries 87			28,089	
PICKLED	-,		00,000	
Total 17		350	8.626	
To United Kingd 8			1.554	
	9 6		600	
Canada 3			2.119	
Other countries 4	7 76		4,263	
TOTAL EXPORT	rs by i	ORTS.		
Week ending A	pril 28.	1928.		

Week	ending Apr	11 28, 1	928.	
	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.	Pickled pork, M lbs.
Boston	5		138	
Detroit	1,250	867	1.414	112
Port Huron	566	424	949	
Key West	17		915	
		10	875	47
New York		2.163	7.321	11
Philadelphia			219	
Portland, Me	230	28	629	5
New Orleans New York Philadelphia	37	2,163	875 7,321 219	

DESTINATION	(H	7	E	X				RTS. ns and	
Exported to: United Kingdom (total)						1	at	M	ilders,	Bacon
Liverpool									708	2,00
London									407	/19
Manchester										27
Glasgow									305	
Other United Kingdom									447	38
Exported to:										Lard M lb
Germany (total)					٠					. 3,95

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GEO. H. JACKLE

Tankage, Blood, Bones, Cracklings, Bonemeal, Hoof and Horn Meal

40 Rector St.

New York City

Tallow and Grease Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

A stronger position developed in the tallow market the past week, the result of renewed soapers' absorption, together with limited offerings and a firm underlying position in all nearby soapers' materials. At the close of the week, there was fair absorption of extra f. o. b. at New York at 8%c. This was followed by sales of 100 drums at that figure on Monday, with further inquiries in the market at 8%c f. o. b. and with strong intimations that some business had passed at beter than 8%c f. o. b.

Producers were holding for 8%c and sentiment appeared more bullish, although buyers were rather slow in following the full advance. On the other hand there was no particular quantity of tallow on the market and with the west firm, the seller appeared to have the upper hand.

At New York, special was quoted at 8%c; extra, 8% @8%c; edible, 10@ 10%c nominal. At Chicago, the market continued to show a strong undertone, with a good demand at consuming points. Offerings were moderate, with edible, Chicago, quoted at 9½@ 9%c; fancy, 9c; prime packer, 8%c; No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, at 7c.

At the London Auction on Wednesday, May 2, 709 casks were offered and 627 sold at prices unchanged to 2s 6d higher than two weeks ago. Mutton was quoted at 40s@42s; beef, 40s@44s; good mixed, 38s 6d@40s. At Liverpool, Australian tallow was unchanged this week, with fine quoted at 41s 9d and good mixed at 39s 9d.

STEARINE—A moderate business in oleo at New York was reported at 11½c, and prices were quoted steady at that figure, while in the west the market was quiet but very steady with oleo, Chicago, quoted at 11c.

OLEO OILS—A better consuming demand was in evidence in the east and the market was steadier, with extra New York quoted at 15@15¼c; medium, 13¾@14c; lower grades, 12½@13c; according to quality. At Chicago, demand was moderate, but the market was firm with extra quoted at 14½@

See page 41 for later markets.

LARD OIL—A better demand, together with strength in raw materials, made for a firmer tone. At New York, edible was quoted at 16c; extra winter, 13c; extra, 12½c; extra No. 1, 12c; No. 1, 11¾c; No. 2, 11¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Demand showed some improvement and the market was very steady, with pure, New York, quoted at 15%c; extra, 12½c; No. 1, 12c; cold test, 18½c.

GREASES—A better demand and a stronger tone, together with less active offerings, featured the market at New York. Strength in other fats had effect. At New York, house grease was reported to have sold as high as 7%c, but demand for choice white for export was very limited.

At New York, yellow and house were quoted at 7½@7%c; A white, 8¼@8%c; B white, 7%@8%c; choice white, 9%c. At Chicago, the grease market was quiet and steady and without much change, although the medium grades of greases were a shade stronger with demand in evidence and unsatisfied. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 7c; yellow, 7%@7%c; A white, 8%c; B white, 8c; choice white, 8½@8%c.

By-Products Markets

Chicago, May 3, 1928. Blood.

The blood market is strong with offerings scarce.

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The market for feeding tankage continues strong. Some contracting ahead at present prices.

	Unit Ammonia.
Ground, 111/2@12% ammonia	\$5,25@5,35 & 10
Ground, 6 to 8% ammonia	
Unground, 111/2 to 12% ammonia.	3.75@4.00
Unground, 6 to 8% ammonia	
Liquid stick, 7 to 11% ammonia	3.75@4.00

Fertilizer Materials.
Fertilizer tankage market is very strong, with supplies well cleaned up. Producers asking \$4.50 and 10c, f.o.b. Chicago.

Bone Meals.

Little trading in this market, most of the product being deliverable on contract.

Cont	ract.													
														Per Ton
Raw	bone	meal												.\$55.00@60.00
Steam	n, gro	und						٠	٠		٠	۰		. 28.00@30.00
Steam	a. uns	round	ı											. 23.00@25.00

Cracklings.

Cracklings are strong. Producers views considerably stronger than some buyers. Latter figure \$1.20 per unit protein for unground expeller and cake cracklings. Producers asking \$1.25@1.30.

Hard pressed and exp. unground, per unit protein \$1.20@ 1.30 Soft prsd. pork, ac. grease & quality 75.00@80.00 Soft prsd. beef, ac. grease & quality 45.00@50.00

Gelatine and Glue Stocks.

Bids plentiful at \$40 per ton, Chicago for jaws, skulls and knuckles. Good quality bones bringing somewhat better prices. Junk bones \$30.00.

	Per Ton.
Kip and calf stock\$	@40.00
Rejected manufacturing bones 52	2.50@55.00
Horn piths 4	5.00@46.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	@40.00
Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings	@35.00
Pig skin scraps and trim., per lb	@ 4cn

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Hoofs and grinding horns in demand for prompt and contract. Hoofs saleable at \$40.00@45.00 per ton basis Chicago.

				er Ton.
Horns, according	to	grade	\$40.00@	150.00
Round shin bones.			55.00@	65.00
Flat shin bones			55.00@	60.00
Cattle hoofs			40.00@	45.00
Junk bones				
(Note-Foregoin	g p	rices are	for mixed o	arloada
of unassorted ma	teri	als. indic	ated above.	

Animal Hair.

Some demand for summer hair, either coil or field dried. Little interest shown in winter processed hair.

Coll and field di	ried.				۰	 				140	2e
Processed grey,	per	lb				 				3 @	5c
Cattle switches,	eac	h*			0			0	0	4 @	54c

*According to count.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKET. (Special Report to The National Provisioner).

(Special Report to The National Provisioner). New York, May 2, 1928.

The fertilizer buyers are out of the market for such materials as tankage and blood, at least for quick shipment, as the spring season is about over.

The producers of blood have come down in their views as to price, and no doubt will have to make further concessions to secure interest from buyers. South American is quoted at \$4.50 c.if., but last sales were under this figure.

At Northern ports resale nitrate of soda is to be had under \$2.30, but at most Southern ports the prices held firm at \$2.32½@2.35.

Resale sulphate of ammonia is offered at lower prices as the demand for this material has fallen off.

MEAT TRADE IN APRIL.

A strong demand for fresh pork, with wholesale prices increasing steadily during the first three weeks, and declining somewhat during the last week, featured the meat trade during the month just closed, according to the April review of the meat and live stock situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Hog receipts at the principal markets during the month were appreciably below receipts during March, but were slightly greater than in the same month a year ago. The demand for beef continued unsatisfactory until the latter part of the month, when it improved somewhat.

The trade in smoked meats continued

THE KENTUCKY CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Inc. COVINGTON, KY. Opposite Cincinnati, Ohio

Buyers of Beef and Pork Cracklings

Both Soft and Hard Pressed

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1928.

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TS. om the States 28:

an. 1, 28, to , Apr. 28, 1928. M lbs. 0 37,927 118 2 30,638 6 2,834 2 3,642

ND.

5 50,944

4,717

5 23,883

9 14,572

5,240

2,532

275,748 0 63,570 6 18,532 5 95,438 0 30,486 28,089 7 39,633 0 8,626

Pickled pork, M lbs.

11 5

d Bacon, M lbs. 2 981

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fairly good. Wholesale prices increased slightly, but remained considerably below the levels which prevailed a year

ago.

In fact, the general price level of smoked products continues at relatively low levels. Fancy smoked regular hams are wholesaling 15 per cent lower than a year ago; fancy smoked skinned hams, 18 per cent lower; fancy smoked bacon, 10 per cent lower: standard bacon, 14 per cent lower; and

smoked picnics, 20 per cent lower.

The export trade was quiet and generally unsatisfactory. There was some improvement in the prices of several cuts on the English market, but prices generally were below parity with the market here. The lard trade with the United Kingdom was quiet during most of the month but picked up slightly

during the last week. The demand for hams remained light.

There was a fair demand for fat backs on the Continent, and a fairly good trade in lard from landed stocks. Some c.i.f. shipments of lard were made. The trade in oleo oils and neulard was somewhat better at

slightly higher price levels.
In the domestic market, the increase in fresh pork loin prices was somewhat greater than the increase in other fresh pork cuts. Wholesale prices of loins declined in most localities as a result of the increase in hog receipts near the

end of the month.

There was a gradual but slight increase in the prices of practically all smoked products. The volume of the business was very good. The smoked products. The volume of Easter business was very good. The demand declined somewhat during the next two weeks, but not so much as it usually does, and continued relatively good during the last two weeks, especially in the case of hams. The demand for boiled hams was

fairly good, and prices strengthened slightly at the close of the month. The sausage business remained relatively

quiet.

There was a fairly good demand for lard. Prices improved somewhat but

still are unsatisfactory.

considerably Hog receipts were smaller during the first three weeks of March, but there was some increase near the close of the month. Prices increased steadily during the month. The average price increased \$1.00 per hundred pounds during the third week of the month alone and showed an increase of \$2.00 in a period of three

The receipts of cattle at the principal markets during the first two weeks of the month were the lightest of any

The Blanton Company

ST. LOUIS

Refiners of VEGETABLE OILS

> Manufacturers of SHORTENING MARGARINE

time this year, but increased appreciably during the last two weeks. The total supply for the month was slightly larger than in March. There was a sharp reduction in the supply of the lighter weights of cattle, and the perof centage cows was comparatively light.

The demand for beef was unsatisfactory until the latter part of the month when it improved somewhat. Wholesale prices were comparatively steady, with some advance at the close of the month.

Trading in hides was active at steady prices until the end of the month when prices declined slightly.

dressed lamb market showed some improvement over the previous month, but not enough to keep pace with the steadily advancing live market and higher costs.

JOHN W. TODD DIES.

John W. Todd, veteran in the cottonseed oil industry, died in New Orleans, La., April 20 after an illness of nearly a year. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Todd became identified with the Mr. Todd became identified with the oil mill industry in 1880 when he became connected with the Meridian Oil Mill at Bolton, Miss. This mill was later absorbed by the American Cotton Oil Co. He remained with this company in several capacities until 1902 when he was transferred to New Orleans as first vice president of the Union Oil Co., a subsidiary of the American.

For the past five years Mr. Todd has been secretary of the Louisiana Cot-tonseed Crushers' Association. He was vice president of the Interstate Cotton-seed Crushers' Association in 1925 and would have been president had not bad health prevented him from accepting the office.

ARKANSAS CRUSHERS ELECT.

The Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers Association held its annual convention Association heid its annual convention at Hot Springs, April 9 and 10. E. L. Wise, Warren, Ark., was elected president; B. B. Williams, Little Rock, vice president, and P. F. Cleaver, Little Rock, secretary-treasurer.

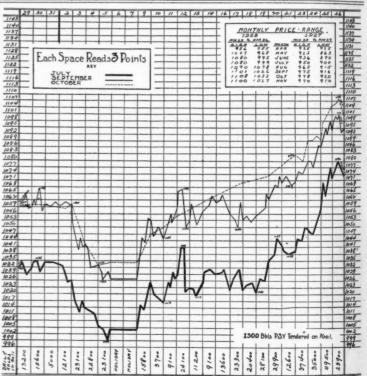
MARGARINE EXPORTS.

Exports of margarine from nited States during March, United totaled 51,419 lbs., compared with 53. 701 lbs. for the same month last year. For the first two months of 1928 exports were 166,361 lbs. compared with 156,143 lbs. during the first two months of 1927.

FEB. MARGARINE PRODUCTION. Production of margarine during February, 1928, with comparisons for the same month last year, as reported by margarine manufacturers to the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, was

as follows: Feb., 1928, Feb., 1927

Uncolored margarine26,223,558 21,051,401 Colored margarine1,400,752 1,283,657 Total27,624,310 22,345,657



This chart shows the day-to-day price range of cotton oil futures Produce Exchange during April. It is prepared by The Edward Produce Exc New York.

This company expresses the belief that the supply of "visible" from now on the less each month than for the same date last year. Unfavorable weather ditions in the South, and strong grain and provision markets, are pointed to all lish factors in the cotton oil market. However, there is believed to be an ample poply of oil until the new crop moves.

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Vegetable Oil Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

Market Active—New Highs Outside Strength Factor—Cash Trade Moderate—Refiners' Pressure Increased —Sentiment More Mixed—Lard Stock Increase Small.

A good trade and a strong market featured cotton oil the early part of the week on the New York Produce Exchange. The market made new highs for the move, and the distant months new season's highs under rather general commission house buying, covering on unfavorable weather in the south with unnecessary moisture, and complaints of a crop being two to three weeks late already in some sections. For a time the bulk of the pressure was in the way of profit taking, which was readily absorbed owing to the continued strength in the outside markets, particularly cotton, and due to the excitement prevailing over getting the new crop into the ground.

The rapidity of the advance led to some selling through western houses and also appeared to have brought increased pressure from refining sources. The latter filled up the demands, and with the return of better weather conditions and a setback in the outside markets, oil eased about ¼c a pound from the highs. Sentiment on the setback was divided, but it was quite generally agreed that the market was a weather proposition, and that climatic conditions in the south for some little time to come will be one of the outstanding price making factors.

The lard market failed to hold the rallies, and the unsteady position there helped considerably in checking the upper part in a large transport of the contraction.

The lard market failed to hold the rallies, and the unsteady position there helped considerably in checking the upturn in oil. The setback in grains from the highs following the recent sharp bulges was considered natural but, nevertheless, had a bearish influence on oil in that it was felt a fairly good proportion of the abandoned wheat acreage would probably go into corn.

Crude Oil Higher.

Conditions within the oil market itself were mixed. Crude oil was tight and at new highs. In the southeast

and Texas, crude sold at 9\%c, and at one time at 9\%c bid in the Valley, with the mills inclined to hold for better levels. At New York, only 300 bbls. were delivered on May contracts and were retendered twice, making tenders to date of 900 bbls. The result was that the May delivery was relatively firm and sold up even with July. One

SOUTHERN MARKETS. New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 3, 1928.—After several substantial price advances in cotton oil, a decline set in yesterday due to lower cotton, corn and lard, with further big declines today. However, mills are holding crude firmly, with 9c bid and nothing offered. Climatic conditions will largely govern cotton oil values during the next 30 to 60 days. Much replanting has been necessary. Selected seed is scarce. The increased acreage probably will be 3 to 5 per cent against 10 per cent previously estimated. July-September oil futures probably will be bought freely on recessions for large profits later, as new crop probably will be three to four weeks late due to extremely poor start so far.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1928.—Crude oil in this section reached 9%c, but there is very little left for sale, most of the mills having sold out and closed down for the season. Fortyone per cent cottonseed meal, \$60.00; loose cottonseed hulls, \$11.50, f. o. b. Memphis.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., May 3, 1928.—Prime cottonseed delivered Dallas, nominal; prime crude oil, 9c; 43 per cent cake and meal f. o. b. Dallas, \$59.00; hulls, \$13.00; mill run linters, 4¾ @6c. The weather is cloudy and cool.

of the leading refiners sold considerable May and bought July at the same prices. This selling had a tendency to check the advance, as the trade figured that further deliveries on May contracts would be forthcoming. Cash oil everywhere was firm however, in spite of the distant reports of a moderate to fair cash trade passing.

spite of the distant reports of a moderate to fair cash trade passing.

Private reports on the acreage to cotton this week indicated an increase of only 3½ per cent, or somewhat less than the trade had been talking for some weeks past. A great deal depends, however, on the weather as to how large or how small the acreage will finally prove to be.

Considerable switching between the various months was under way again the past week, with some factors buying October and selling August and

Considerable switching between the various months was under way again the past week, with some factors buying October and selling August and September, while others were buying July and selling September at about 30 points spread. It is figured that there are about 30,000 bbls. in store in New York, considerable of which has been brought here for May delivery. Refiners, it was intimated, covered their May hedges and have considerable oil in store, which they will probably hold and deliver on July contracts. This, it is felt, will have a tendency to widen the July discount for a time.

Increase in Lard Stocks Small.

The lard stocks at Chicago increased only 97,026 lbs. the last half of April and total 84,095,000 lbs. compared with 83,997,000 lbs. in mid-April, 75,558,000 lbs. on April 1, and 36,264,000 lbs. on May 1 last year.

The technical position of the market has been weakened somewhat by the sharp advances of late which a good many contend have been due to speculative buying, and which, it is argued, has reduced the short interest and built up a long interest. As a result, the majority of the professional element were inclined to look upon the market as a sale on bulges unless the lard market develops considerable strength or unless continued unfavorable weather is experienced in the south for a rapid completion of planting. The outside oils and greases ruled rather firm and it was quite noticeable that there was no letup in the strength

ASPEGREN & CO., Inc.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BLDG.

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NEW YORK CITY

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COTTON SEED OIL

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ORDERS SOLICITED

TO BUY OR SELL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW COTTON SEED OIL ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR SPOT OR FUTURE DELIVERY

The large dealer, the small dealer, EVERY dealer, must have the best to compete successfully in the trade of today

The Crusher—The Refiner The Investor — The Manufacturer-

Every element of the cottonseed oil trade can and does use the NEW ORLEANS COTTON OIL MARKET to advantage. The contract is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it; it is protected by the Clearing House of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, deliveries are guaranteed as to weight, grade and quality at time of delivery by an indemnity bond, and storage facilities and transit privileges make New Orleans the ideal center for a cotton oil market.

Always Use YOUR Cotton Oil Market!

The New Orleans Refined Cottonseed Oil Contract was established at the request of the cotton oil trade.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange



The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

PURITAN, Winter Pressed Salad Oil BOREAS, Prime Winter Yellow VENUS, Prime Summer White STERLING, Prime Summer Yellow WHITE CLOVER Cooking Oil MARIGOLD Cooking Oil **IERSEY Butter Oil** MOONSTAR Cocoanut Oil P&G SPECIAL (hardened) Cocoanut Oil

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The Edward Flash Co.

29 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

Brokers Exclusively

ALL VEGETABLE OILS In Barrels or Tanks

COTTON OIL FUTURES On the New York Produce Exchange

in nearby soapers' materials, generally speaking.

April consumption estimates are runaround 300,000 bbls. compared with about 206,000 bbls. a year ago. This should help strengthen the technical position if materialized, but cash oil handlers see little or nothing in the old crop situation on which to hold or advance prices. They feel that any bullish incentive must come from outside sources or unfavorable new cotton crop conditions.

COTTONSEED OIL-Market transactions:

Friday, April 27, 1928.

			-R	ange-	CI	los	ing-
		Sale	s. High	h. Low	. Bid.	A	sked.
Spot					1060	a	
May		6100	1061	1058	1060	a	1067
July		6600	1075	1070	1073	a	1072
Aug.		2500	1089	1085	1085	a	1086
Sept.	1	1300	1095	1092	1094	a	1095
Oct.		2000	1100	1099	1099	a	
Nov.		200	1094	1094	1091	a	1095
Dec.		300	1095	1090	1088	a	1095
Tot	tal Sa	iles,	includ	ing s	witch	es,	29,-
000 b	bls. F	. Cru	de S.	E. 9	Bid.		

Saturday, April 28, 1928.

			—B	ange-	c	los	ing-
		Sale	s. Hig	h. Lov	v. Bid	. A	sked.
May		1200					
June					1065	a	1070
		1300					
		200					
Sept.		900	1097	1095	1095	a	
Oct.		300	1101	1101	1101	a	
Nov.					1095	a	1100
Dec.					1090	a	1096
To	tal Sa	ales, i	neludi	ng sv	vitche	s,	3,900
bbls.	P. C	rude	S. E.	9 No	m'l.		

Monday, April 30, 1928.

			-R	ange-	C	los	ing-
		Sale	s. Hig	h. Lov	v. Bid	. A	sked.
					1050		
May		2000	1065	1065	1065	a	1080
					1070		
July		9400	1081	1071	1078	a	1079
Aug.		3900	1095	1085	1088	a	1092
Sept.		6500	1106	1095	1102	a	1103
Oct.							
Nov.		100	1100	1100	1098	a	1100
Dec.		500	1095	1093	1095	a	
Tot	al S	ales, i	includ	ing s	witch	es,	27,-
900 b	bls. F	. Cru	de S.	E. 9	Bid.		

Tuesday, May 1, 1928.

			—B	lange-	C	los	ing-
		Sale	s. Hig	h. Lov	v. Bid.	. A	sked.
Spot					1080	a	1100
May							
June		400	1092	1085	1085	a	1095
July	1	15500	1098	1088	1088	a	1089
Aug.		1700	1115	1110	1108	a	1110
Sept.	1	10600	1124	1117	1119	a	1120
Oct		2400	1129	1121	1123	a	1124
Nov.		800	1116	1115	1116	a	
Dec.		1600	1119	1115	1115	a	1118
Tot	al Sa	ales, i	includ	ing s	witch	es,	36,-
600 b	bls. 1	P. Cr	ude S	. E.	914 8	al	es &
Bid.							

Wednesday, May 2, 1928.

	** **		2 ,		10-0	-						
—Range— —Closing— Sales. High. Low. Bid. Asked.												
May												
June					1067							
July												
Aug.		1200	1104	1083	1084	a						
Sept.	1	3700	1111	1095	1094	a	1095					
Oct.		300	1105	1105	1099	a	1102					
Nov.												
Tot	tal Sa	les,	includ	ing s	witch	es,	28,-					

300 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 9@94.

Thursday, May 3, 1928.

	Sales. High. Low. Bid. Asket
Spot	
May	1055 1045 1045 a 1021
June	1040 a 105
July	1060 1037 1049 *
Aug.	1070 1058 1060 n 100
Sept.	1088 1070 1071 a
Oct.	1075 1075 1075 a 1000
Nov.	1080 1080 1070 a 100
Dec.	1077 1077 1065 a 107

See page 41 for later markets.

COCOANUT OIL - Demand continued to lag, but the market was very steady, with holders firm. Buvers were not anxious for supplies. Conse continued in a firm position, and strength in other oils attracted attention, but the demand for cocoanut oil remains moderate. At New York, tanks were quoted at 8% @8%c. Pacific contracts and tanks were properties. cific coast nearby tanks were quoted at 8%c futures at 84c.

PALM OIL—A fairly good business passed with consumers this week and passed with consumers this week and the market was strong owing to firm offerings abroad, continued lack of pressure of nearby supplies and the better market in tallow. At New York, spot Nigre was quoted at 7%@7½c; shipment Nigre, 7.30c; spot lagos, 7%@8c; shipment, 7.70c.

PALM KERNEL OIL—Trade was rather light, but the market was steady with offerings not pressing. At New

with offerings not pressing. York, tanks were quoted at 81/2@8%c;

York, tanks were quoted at 8½@8%c; casks, 9@9½c.
CORN OIL—Trade was moderate but the market firmer, with prices f.o.b. mills quoted at 9½@9½c.
SOYA BEAN OIL—A scarcity of supplies at the Pacific coast continued the feature. At New York, demand was moderate, with the market firmly held. Tanks were quoted at 10½c and Tanks were quoted at 101/2c and

barrels at 12½c.
OLIVE OIL FOOTS—The position of this market was stronger during the week, with consumers after supplies and offerings light and strongy held. There was a quite a little talk of a short interest in the market for May delivery. At New York, spot was quoted at 10½c; May, 10%c; futures,

9% @10c. SESAME OIL—Market nominal. PEANUT OIL—Market nominal. COTTON OIL—Demand for store

oil here continues slow and prices were nominally quoted at ¼ @ %c over the May delivery. Crude oil was strong. In the southeast and Texas 9 ½ c asked; Valley 94c bid @ 91/2c asked.

COTTON OIL MAN HONORED.

J. Webb Howell, president and manager of the Bryan Cotton Oil Co., Bryan, Tex., and ex-president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, was selected by a citizens' committee of his city recently as the most worthy individual on the basis of the greatest service to his community during 1927. At a mass meeting held on April 22, Mr. Howell was presented with a silver loving cup.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, April 2, 1928, to April 30, 1928, 105 bbls.

5, 1928,

Closing-d. Asked

5 a 1055

0 a 1055

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The Week's Closing Markets

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The provision market Thursday broke heavily on pronounced liquida-tion, supposed to be for foreign account. tion, supposed to be for foreign account. Prices declined over ½c a lb., but showed a little better tone Friday. For some time past there has been a general belief that a big line of lard was held by foreign account, and reports have been persistent that this line has been partially liquidated.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil on Thursday was very active, breaking sharply on quite heavy stop order selling induced by weakness stop order selling induced by weakness in lard, the break in cotton, and the favorable weather conditions in the south. Friday the market was quiet and firmer with rather light offerings.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday the property were:

May \$10.50; June

Quotations on cottoneed on at Fri-day noon were: May, \$10.50; June, \$10.50; July, \$10.49@10.51; August, \$10.67@10.72; September, \$10.80@ 10.98; October, \$10.85; November, \$10.70@10.80; December, \$10.65@10.76.

Tallow, extra, 8%c.

Stearine.

Stearine, 11 1/2c, asked.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, May 4, 1928.—Spot lard at New York: Prime western, \$12.25@ 12.35; middle western, \$12.10@12.20; city, 11½c; refined continent, 12¾c; South American, \$13.75; Brazil kegs, \$14.75; compound, \$12.50.

HULL OIL MARKET.

Hull, England, May 2, 1928.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 37s 6d; crude cottonseed oil, 34s.

. ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to May 4, 1928, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 45,488 quarters; to the Continent, 6,959; others,

Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England 87,137 quarters; to the Continent, 9,599; others,

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Imports of meats and meat products received at the port of New York for the week ending April 28, 1928:

origin. Commodity.	Amount.
Canada-Calf carcasses	2.547
Canada—Beef cuts	8,392 lbs
Canada—Pork cuts	22,595 lbs
Canada—Smoked pork	4,454 lbs
Canada—Calf livers	2,600 lbs
Ireland—Hams	430 lbs
Ireland—Bacon	430 lbs
New Zealand-Lamb carcasses	
New Zealand-Quarters of beef	2,533 lbs
Switzerland-Bouillon cubes	200 lbs
Italy—Sausage	926 lbs
Italy—Hams	83 lbs
Germany—Cooked hams	704 lbs
Uruguay—Canned corned beef	240 000 lbs
Uruguay—Beef extract	35,055 lbs
	00,000 100

How do you deodorize vegetable oils? Ask "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the "blue book" of the industry.

BRITISH PROVISION CABLE.

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 4, 1928.

The provision market continues extremely quiet. There is a moderate demand for A. C. hams and picnics, with a slight improvement on prices. Pure lard only fair. Drastic declines here have followed break in American market.

market.
Today's prices are as follows: Liverpool shoulders, square, 64s; hams, American cut, 79s; hams, long cut, 85s; Cumberland cut, 75s; short backs, 78s; picnics, 62s; bellies, clear, 74s; Canadian 82s; spot lard, 60s; Wiltshire,

EUROPEAN PROVISION CABLES.

The market at Hamburg shows little The market at Hamburg shows little alteration, says Mr. James T. Scott, American Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, Germany, in his weekly cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Receipts of lard for the week merce. Receipts of lard for the week were 1,800 metric tons. Arrivals of hogs at 20 of Germany's most im-portant markets were 115,000, at a top Berlin price of 11.68 cents a pound, compared with 92,000, at 13.19 cents a pound, for the same week last year.

The Rotterdam market was firm with an improvement for animal fats, ex-clusive of lard; demand is good and

prices are increasing.

The market at Liverpool was firm, with arrivals light; demand is medium.

The total of pigs bought in Ireland for bacon curing was 21,000 for the

The estimated slaughter of Danish hogs for the week ending April 27, 1928, was 97,400.

BRITISH PROVISION STOCKS.

Stocks of provisions on hand at Liverpool on May 1, 1928, with com-parisons for last month and last year, as estimated by the Liverpool Provi-sion Trade Association, are as follows:

sion Trade	ASSUCI	atton,	are	as	TOHOWS
	A	pr. 30,	Mar.	31,	Apr. 30,
		1928.	192	8.	1927.
Bacon, lbs	4,8	23,088	3,858	,176	4,203,040
Hams, lbs	2,1	29,680	2,031	,792	1,461,928
Shoulders, lbs.	2	219,632	192	,304	603,792
Lard, steam,	tes	1,039		400	5,391
Lard, refined,	tons	2,970	2	,891	1,101

BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughters under federal and city inspection for the week ended April 28, 1928, with comparisons are officially reported as follows:

Western	dressed 1	meats:	ending April 28.	Prev. week.	week. 1927.
Steers,	carcasse	s	2,776	1,988	2,396
Cows.	carcasses		1.341	1,608	919
Bulls,	carcasses		69	49	477
Veals,	carcasses		2,126	1,754	1,549
Lambs.	carcasse	8	. 9,753	10,889	7,416
Mutton	, carcass	es	437	185	1,729
Pork,	lbs		297,362	303,502	292,175
Local sla	ughters:				
Cattle			1.517	1.451	1.586
Calves				3.832	2,724
Hogs			9,199	10,200	15,544
Sheep			3,203	3,624	2,445
		-			

DANISH BACON EXPORTS.

Bacon exports from Denmark for the week ending April 28, 1928, were 5,632 metric tons, according to cable advices to the U. S. Department of Commerce, all of which went to England.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The George Hurst Co., 3520 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill., meat packers, have incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Bay B. \$20,000. The incorporators are Bay B. Hurst, George Hurst and Joseph B. McDonough.

McDonough.

The Tullis Cotton Oil Investment
Co., San Antonio, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of
\$125,000. R. A. Tullis, president of
the oil mills at Pearsall and Marfa,
Tex., is one of the incorporators.
W. W. Burnside and E. R. McDonald have formed a company to
operate an oil mill at Newellton, La.
The capital of the company is \$25,000

The capital of the company is \$35,000.

The Middlesex Provision Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000. H. Spitzer is the incorporator.

The Richmartin Provision Co., 1 East 44th St., New York City, has been incorporated by W. K. Chapman for \$10,000.

for \$10,000.

The plant of the Northern Colorado Packing & Provision Co., Fort Collins, Colo., has been taken over by a reorganized concern known as the Northern Packing Co. Improvements will be made and operations conducted on an enlarged scale, according to announcement made recently. The officers of the company are Ed. Munroe, president; Oscar Tittman, vice-president and manager; H. H. Griffin, secretary, and Frank R. Montgomery, treasurer.

A stock issue of \$30,000 is being

A stock issue of \$30,000 is being offered by the Montgomery County Packing Co. which is constructing a plant at Dearing, Kan. The plant will have a capacity of 400 hogs and 800 cattle a week when completed, it is stated

NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection at New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending April 28, 1928, with comparisons, as follows.

Western drsd, mea	its:	Week ending April 28.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1927.
Steers, carcasses		6,097	6.823%	8,436
Cows, carcasses		52314	464	340
Bulls, carcasses		122	115	98
Veals, carcasses		11,824	10,327	14,686
Lambs, carcasse	8.	20,605	19.290	19,640
Mutton, carcasse	8.	1,735	1,391	3,906
Beef cuts, lbs		129,980	109,530	349,525
Pork cuts, lbs.	1	,004,077	1,122,545	965,163
Local slaughters:				
Cattle		10.179	9.454	8.525
Calves		16,322	16,849	17.754
Hogs		57.336	54,211	42,333
Sheep		43,234	44,730	32,247

PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., for the week ended April 28, 1928, with comparisons, were as follows:

Western	dressed meats:	Week ending Prev. April 28. week.	Cor. week. 1927
Steers.	carcasses	. 2,194 2,111	2.396
Cows.	carcasses		919
Bulls.	carcasses	352 378	477
Veals.	carcasses	. 2.518 2,209	1,549
Lambs.	. carcasses	. 9.315 9.993	7,416
Muttor	. carcasses	. 993 843	1,729
Pork,	lbs	.350,628 357,749	292,175
Local sla	aughters:		111
Cattle		. 2.092 1.797	1.586
Calves			2,724
Hogs			15,544
Sheep		4 00# 4 04#	2,445

What makes for better foods?

Some say it's the ingredients— Some say it's the recipe; But on *one* point, all agree—

you can do it better with GAS



For information about gas or gas-burning appliances, inquire of your gas company, or write to

American Gas Association 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City May 5, 1928.

Hide and Skin Markets

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES-There was a good movement in the packer hide market during the week, mostly at a cent under the previous peak prices of a couple of weeks ago, while light and heavy na-tive cows moved at 1½c under those prices. The actual quantity moving is variously estimated at 75,000 to 100,000 hides; some of the trading was handled in a quiet way and definite quantities are hard to confirm. Practically all of the hides moving were April take-off, and some houses are understood to be sold up right into

Late in the week there was a stronger undertone on light native cows, with St. Pauls moving at ½c over regular points for April and ½c over April prices for regular points bid for May Other descriptions were generally called steady, but unquestionably movement has strengthened the market considerably.

Spready native steers nominally around 27½c. Heavy native steers sold at 25c, with earlier bids of 24½c de-clined. Extreme native steers moved in a good way, around 11,000 sold by several packers at 25c.

Butt branded steers sold at 241/2c and Colorados at 24c. Heavy Texas steers quoted at 24½c, light Texas steers at 24c and extreme light Texas steers

at 23½c. Heavy native cows reported sold early at 24c and quoted nominally on this basis, with 24½c asked. Light native cows were well sold early, with the movement estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 at 24½c for Aprils; later one packer sold 4,000 St. Paul Aprils at 25c, and 25c is bid for May regular points. Branded cows moved at 23½c.

Native bulls quoted around 21c; branded around 19@19½c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES-Small packer market was active and, after the early movement of May hides, a better tone was apparent and was evi-denced by ½c improvement in price on branded hides on the last lot to move. Early in the week, three local move. Early in the week, three local killers moved May productions of about 23,000 hides at 25c for all-weight native steers and cows and 24c for branded; the following day another killer obtained same prices for 6,000 May hides, while 6,000 May hides sold in such as 25c for natives in another direction at 25c for natives and 241/2c for branded. One killer included May bulls at 21c for natives. Small packer hairless slunks moved at

COUNTRY HIDES - Market still rather slow, although the good packer movement is expected to have a strengthening effect on the country market. Good all-weights priced 21½ @22c, selected, delivered, with some sales reported at the top. Heavy cows quoted around 21c, and heavy steers nominally around 22c. Buff weights have sold at 22½c, selected, and more are available on this basis. Extremes range 24½ @25c asked. Bulls slow and quoted around 17c. All-weight branded quoted 19½ @20c, Chicago freight. CALFSKINS — Last trading in March backer calf was at 34c; now genmarket. Good all-weights priced 211/2

March packer calf was at 34c; now generally quoted nominally around and one packer quoting 32½c.

First salted Chicago city calf available at 31c, with last trading at 30c; some ask 32c. Outside cities quoted around 30c. Mixed cities and coun-

tries 28@29c.
KIPSKINS—Kipskins appear rather slow to move but killers still asking 30c for native and over-weight skins; couple packers moved branded kips at

27c for couple cars.
First salted Chicago city kips quoted nominally 27@27½c. Outside cities around 27c. Mixed cities and countries around 26c asked.

Packer regular slunks quoted at \$1.60@1.65, based on last trading; hairless priced around 75c.

hairless priced around 75c.

HORSEHIDES — Horsehides continue slow; some fairly good lots quoted at \$8.50 and mixed lots with fair percentage of renderers reported sold at \$8.00; ordinary mixed lots range down to \$7.50.

SHEEPSKINS-Dry pelts quoted 30@32c per lb., according to section. One packer moved three cars of shear-lings at \$1.25, and up to \$1.30 could be realized for a better percentage of No. 1's. Pickled skins firmer and quoted \$9.25 per doz. straight run of packer lamb, last paid at Chicago; last trading in ribby lambs at \$8.87½@9.00 and blind ribbies at \$10.00. New York market quoted \$9.25 per doz. straight run of city lamb and firm. Pickled sheepskins last sold at \$10.25 per doz. straight run of packer sheep; blind ribby sheep last sold at \$9.75 and blind ribbies at \$11.25, and some houses still sold ahead. Packer wool lambs steady and \$4.15 per cwt. live lamb paid at Chicago; quoted on piece basis around \$3.50@4.00. Packer sheepskins quoted on piece basis around \$3.25@3.75. Small

packer lambs priced \$3.50@4.00.
PIGSKINS—No. 1 pigskin strips
fairly active; one car of 5½x18's sold
at 9%c and several cars at 9½c; couple cars of 5x15's reported at 9c. Gelatine stocks dull and nominally around

4c, last trading price.

New York.

PACKER HIDES-Market inactive, so far this week, but easier in a nominal way, based on the action of the western market. Some April hides still unsold at this writing and market quoted nominally on basis of Chicago prices -25c for native steers, 24½c for butt brands and 24c for Colorados; bulls

Light native, butt branded to per lb. less than heavies. quoted around 201/2@21c. Inquiries reported considerably better.
COUNTRY HIDES—Country hides

are rather slow, with buyers inclined to hold back. Good all-weights quoted around 21½c. Buff weights priced 22@22½c. Extremes quoted generally around 24½@25c.
CALFSKINS—Last confirmed trad-

ing in calf was at \$2.55 for 5-7's, \$3.30 for 7-9's and \$4.30 for 9-12's; offerings light and generally held at 10@15c over last trading prices.

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT.

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ending April 28, 1928, 4,348,000 lbs.; previous week, 3,344,000 lbs.; lbs.; previous week, 3,344,000 lbs.; same week, 1927, 4,530,000 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to April 28, 84,217,000 lbs.; same period, 1927, 83,272,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for

the week ending April 28, 1928, 4,695,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,631,000 lbs.; same week, 1927, 4,244,000 lbs.; from January 1 to April 28, 83,823,000 lbs.; same period, 1927, 93,145,000 lbs.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending April 26, 1928, with com-

BUTCHER STEERS.

1,000-1,200 lbs.		
Week	Prev.	Same week,
Apr. 26,	week.	1927.
Toronto\$11.50	\$10.75	\$ 9.15
Montreal 11.00	11.00	8.62
Winnipeg 10.50	10.50	8.50
Calgary 10.00	9.75	9.60
Edmonton 9.75	9.75	9.50
Pr. Albert 9.50	9.25	
Moose Jaw 10,00	10.00	8.75
VEAL CALVES	3.	
Toronto\$15.00	\$15.00	\$12.00
Montreal 9.50	9.50	8.50
Winnipeg 14.00	15.00	12.00
Calgary 13.00	13.00	10.50
Edmonton 14.00	14.00	12.00
Pr. Albert 11.00	8.00	6.50
Moose Jaw 14.00	14.00	11.00
SELECT BACON E	IOGS.	
Toronto	\$10.15	\$11.40
Montreal 10.50	10.50	12.35
Winnipeg 10.50	9.85	10.45
Calgary 9.75	9.25	11.55
Edmonton 10.05	9.35	10.45
Pr. Albert 10.50	9.85	10.17
Moose Jaw 10.40	9.75	11.00
GOOD LAMBS		
Toronto	\$15.50	\$15.00
Montreal 9.00	9.00	10.00
Winnipeg 14.00	14.00	12.00
Calgary 13.00		4444
Edmonton	13.00	****
Pr. Albert	1111	
Moose Jaw	12.50	12.50

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending May 4, 1928, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

PACKER HIDES.

	ek ending ay 4, '28.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1927.
Spr. nat. strs.27	@271/2n	@271/2n	@181/an
Hvy. nat. strs.	@25	@25 %ax	@16
Hvy. Tex.strs.		@25	@151/n
Hvy. butt	12	9	0
brnd'd strs.	@2414	@25	@1514
Hvy. Col. strs.	@24	@241/9	@15
Ex-light Tex.		G/a	0
strs	@2314	@241/2	@1414
Brnd'd cows	@231/2	@241/2	@141/4
Hvy. nat.cows.24	@241/2		
Lt. nat. cows.24	14@25b	@251/2ax	
Nat. bulls	@21n	201/2@21n	
Brnd'd bulls 19	@191/n	@191/n	@10n
Calfskins32	14 @33	33 @34n 2	20 @21ax
Kips, nat	@30ax	@30ax	@19
Kips, ov-wt	@30ax	@30ax 1	8N @1748
Kips, brnd'd	@27	@28ax 1	5 @16n
Slunks, reg1.6	60@1.65	@1.60 1	1.20@1.25
Slunks, hrls			
Light native, h	outt bran	ded and Color	rado steers

CILL A	TAD BRITA	THE PACKET	W13's
Nat. all-wts		25 @251/2n	
Branded	@241/2	241/2@25n	@141/2
Nat. bulls		20 @201/2n	101/2@11
Brnd'd bulls19	@19½n		9 @ 91/2n
Calfskins			
Kips27			
Slunks, reg1.4	10@1.50n	1.40@1.50n	1.00@1.05
Slunks, hrls	@70	@70n	50 @55

COUNTRY HIDES.

Hvy. steers	@22n	22	@2214	13 @13 %ax
Hvy. cows	@21n	21	@211/2	1214@13ax
Buffs		221	4@23ax	131/2@14
Extremes24	1/2@25ax		@25ax	15 @16
Bulls		17	@171/28	x 91/2@10ax
Calfskins26	@27	26	@27	14 @15n
Kips25	@26	254	2@26	14 @15n
Light calf 1.	75@1.90	1.7	5@1.90	1.00@1.10
Deacons1.	75@1.90	1.7	5@1.90	1.00@1.10
Slunks, reg75	@1.00	75	@1.00	60 @75
Slunks, hrls25		25	@30	20 @25
Horsehides7.	50@8.50	7.5	0@8.50	4.50@5.75
Hogskins 75	@85	75	@85	40 @50

SHEEP	SELINS.	
Pkr. lambs3.50@4.00 Sml. packer	3.50@4.00	1.75@2.25
lambs3.50@4.00	3.50@3.90	*
Pkr. shrigs1.25@1.30 Dry pelts 30 @32	1.15@1.25	20 @921/

Live Stock Markets

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1928.

CATTLE—Compared with a week ago fed steers and yearlings 25@50c lower, inbetween grade weighty steers off more in spots; run largest of season; she stock, weak to 25c lower; bulls, 10@15c higher; yealers, 50@75c higher; extreme top fed steers, \$14.90 paid er; extreme top led steers, \$44.90 paid early in week; best long yearlings, \$14.50; light yearling hiefers, up to \$14.00; active market all week on choice light yearlings, such kinds showing very little net price change; few fed steers above \$14.00 as week closed; slow dressed beef trade a bearclosed; slow dressed beef trade a bearish factor; water fills very liberal during week. Most fat steers, \$12.25@14.00; most light yearlings, \$11.75@13.50; fat cows, \$8.00@10.25; heavy koshers, up to \$12.00; comparable heavy heifers, to \$13.00; most low cutters, around \$6.25; weighty sausage bulls, \$9.00@9.25. Vealers closed at \$11.50@12.50 for lights, with selected weighty offerings up to \$15.00.

HOGS—Compared with a week ago better grade hogs mostly 50@75c low-

better grade hogs mostly 50@75c low er; medium to good grades, 75c@\$1.00 lower; light lights and pigs, 75c@\$1.00 lower. There was a sharp decline in Eastern fresh pork market, consequently there was an extremely light shipping demand. Unsatisfactory fresh pork trade locally and increased repork trade locally and increased receipts were principal factors responsible for decline. There was increased receipts of hogs scaling under 180 lbs. and sharp price discrimination against light hogs of medium to good grade; today's top \$10.15; week ago, \$10.60; today's bulk better grade, 170 to 300 k. weights, \$9.50@10.00; bulk 140 to 160 lbs., \$8.25@9.25; choice 160 lb. ay-16. Weights, \$3.50@10.00; blik 140 to 160 lbs., \$8.25@9.25; choice 160 lb. av-erages, \$9.50; pigs, \$7.50@8.50; pack-ing sows, \$8.25@8.60. SHEEP—All slaughter classes hit the

toboggan after reaching new high price levels for the year. Increased aggre-gate supplies were a contributing in-fluence as well as an outlook for in-crease of springers from California. Demand narrowed on the decline, and some weakness was noted in the mar-ket on dressed lambs. The downturn on fat lambs from the week's high point Tuesday amounted to 50@75c, medium kinds as much as \$1.00 down, net declines for the period under review being unevenly 25@75c. The late decline on sheep was contributed in part to the sharp reduction in lamb values and in part to the fact that more liberal sheep supplies are due to arrive from southern territory. Sheep values looked around 25c lower than the high time or mostly 25c above a week ago. An increased supply of good California spring lambs arrived to sell at \$17.50@19.50, a good share of throwouts going to killers at \$14.75@

KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural

Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1928. CATTLE—Choice grades of fed steers met the best demand and held steady for the week, while others closed at 15@35c lower levels. Light weight yearlings and she stock finished the week at steady to 25c lower prices, while bulls, vealers and calves are unchanged. Choice 1,693 lb. beeves sold at \$14.50 for the week's top, and choice vealers sold at \$13.50 on the final ses-

HOGS-Slightly increased receipts and a decidedly unsettled dressed meat market in the east were responsible for a material break in hog prices. Trade ruled uneven and local values ruled from 40@60c lower than a week ago. The top prices dropped below the \$10.00 mark on Wednesday's session, and at the close choice 200-230 lb, weights topped at \$9.70—to shippers. Packing grades held up under the decline and are only 10@25c under a

cline and are only 10@25c under a week ago.

SHEEP—Fat lambs were under pressure and closed at unevenly lower levels. Mature lambs are 25@50c off, with woolskins showing most of the decline, while springers are 50@75c under a week ago. Arizona springers reached \$19.25 early, but at the finish \$18.15@18.35 took the bulk. Best wool lambs made \$17.60. Clippers topped at \$15.90. Mature sheep held at steady to 25c lower rates. Shorn aged wethers cleared up to \$10.25 while aged wethers cleared up to \$10.25 while two year olds brought up to \$11.75. Most of the clipped ewes were taken at \$8.25@9.00.

OMAHA.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, Neb., May 3, 1928.

CATTLE—There was a strong un-dertone to the market on fed steers and yearlings, but liberal receipts aided buyers in forcing prices slightly low-er. The week's decline is quoted, weak er. The week's decline is quoted, weak to 25c lower, good weighty steers and medium weights showing the most loss. Other killing classes held mostly steady. The week's top price of \$14.00 was paid for 1,179 lb. weights. Heifers averaging 755 and 629 lb. earned \$12.75.

HOGS—Market on fresh pork failed the shelf the great part of the steam of

to hold the sharp advance of the pre-vious week and the depression in prices was reflected in the market for live hogs. The result was that the general trend for the period was downward, although at the extreme close a touch of strength was noticeable. Local receipts have been fairly liberal. Comparisons Thursday with Thursday show butchers and lights 60@75c low-er; packing sows, 25@40c down. er; packing sows, 25@40c down. Thursday's top was \$9.65 paid for 200-210 lb. butchers.

SHEEP-Increased supplies of Cali-

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Best lippers p held Shorn fornia springers resulted in a sharp break in prices on this class, the de-cline for the period was quoted at 75c @\$1.00, while fed wooled and clippers @\$1.00, While led wooled and clippers show a net decline of around 25c. Sheep held generally steady. Week's top \$19.25; shorn ewes are now clearing largely \$8.75@9.50. Included at the present time is a fair showing of California spring lambs suitable for further than the showing of the showing spring lambs suitable for further than the showing of the showing showing spring lambs suitable for further than the showing sh ifornia spring lambs suitable for fur-ther finish. These have moved at a spread of \$13.50@14.50, of grades of edium to good.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

East St. Louis, Ill., May 3, 1928.

CATTLE-Compared with one week CATTLE—Compared with one week ago steers sold 25c lower; mixed yearlings, heifers and cows, steady; low cutters, steady to 15c lower; medium bulls, 15@25c lower. Vealers steady to 25c lower. Tops for week: 1,319 lb. matured steers, \$14.00; yearlings, matured steers, \$14.00; yearlings, \$13.50; mixed yearlings and straight heifers, \$13.25.

HOGS—The hog market this week retraced much of the ground covered in its recent advance.

in its recent advance. Prices, which were highest of the year a week ago, have eased off 75c and more on butcher hogs and around \$1.00 on light lights and pigs. Top today was \$10.00 against \$10.65 last Thursday.
SHEEP—Fat lambs suffered a set-

back after a steady climb for several weeks. Best clipped lambs were bring-ing \$16.00 today as against \$16.50 a week earlier, showing a 50c decline.

-0 ST. JOSEPH.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

St. Joseph, May 3, 1928.

CATTLE-Better grade steers and yearlings ruled steady to strong, with spots on light weights 15c higher. Lower grades were weak to 15c lower. She stock and bulls finished steady to strong; vealers were unchanged. Choice medium weight beeves topped at \$14.00; long yearlings, \$13.75. Fed steers and yearlings bulked at \$11.50@ 13.50. Choice slaughter heifers earned \$12.25@12.75.

HOGS-The \$10.00 figure quickly disappeared from swine quotation when butchers declined 65@75c, while packing sows ruled 50c lower. Choice 200 lb. weights topped late at \$9.65.

SHEEP—Fat lambs ruled 25@50c lower, and aged stock held around steady. End sweed to be a supple stock of the standy.

steady. Fed wooled lambs reached \$17.25 late; handyweight clippers brought \$15.35; springers made \$18.25. Clipped fat ewes topped freely at \$9.00.

SIOUX CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.) Sioux City, Ia., May 2, 1928.

CATTLE—Cattle receipts for the week totaled 11,500, the bulk falling into the beef steer division. The market has been under pressure all week. het has been under pressure all week. Beef steers and yearlings are 15@25c lower for the week. Best steers this week sold for \$13.60, with the better classes selling above the \$13.00 line. Fair to good steers, \$12.00@13.00; common kinds, down to \$10.00. Butcher stock was lower in enote but the er stock was lower in spots, but the

market very uneven, the better grades of cows and heifers suffering most. Canners, cutters, bulls and veals ruled

HOGS—Receipts for the three days totaled 33,000. The market broke sharply after last week's advance. The market today closed 50c lower than the opening Monday morning. Shipper demand is very light. Light butchers led with a top today of \$9.65, with the bulk of this division selling at \$9.50c. 9.60; medium butchers and strong-weights, \$9.15@9.55; smooth heavy butchers, \$9.00@9.25; extreme weights, down to \$8.85; sows, \$8.25@8.75; stags, \$7.50@8.00.
SHEEP—Receipts light; best wooled

lambs, \$17.50; clipped lambs, \$16.25; wooled ewes, \$11.00; clipped ewes,

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural commics and Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture.) South St. Paul, Minn., May 2, 1928.

South St. Paul, Minn., May 2, 1928.

CATTLE—Steers and yearlings, running mainly to light steers and mixed yearlings, show little change for the week. Bulk, \$11.25@12.50; top \$13.00. She stock trade was in a fairly healthy condition. Better grade cows, \$9.50@10.75; desirable light and yearling heifers, \$10.75@12.50. Cutters bulked at \$5.75@7.00; medium grade bulls. at \$5.75@7.00; medium grade bu \$8.00@8.50; vealers, \$12.00@12.50. bulls.

\$8.00@8.50; vealers, \$12.00@12.50. HOGS—The past week has witnessed some reaction in hog values from last week's high levels, the bulk of the butchers and lights selling today at \$9.35@9.75; sows, \$8.00@8.25. Pigs are 25c higher, with bulk at \$8.75. SHEEP—Clipped lambs have advanced; best kinds this week, \$16.00@16.25; ton wooled \$17.50; hest spring-

16.25; top wooled, \$17.50; best springers, \$18.50. Choice wooled ewes stopped at \$11.00; best shorn ewes at \$9.50.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN YARDS.

The Union Stock Yards, Ogden, Utah, and the Salt Lake Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah, have been designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as public stockyards, effective April 16, 1928.

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the principal markets of the country for the week ending Apr. 28, and comparative periods follow: At 20 markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Apr. 28 Week ago		600,000 563,000	281,000 264,000
	100,000	584,000	247,000
	199,000	590,000	279,000
	200,000	657.000	267.000
	220,000	802,000	
	.231,000	002.000	243,000
At 11 markets:			
			Hogs.
Week ending April 28			.503.000
Previous week			.485.000
1927			
1926			
1925			.586,000
1924			.711,000
At 7 marketa:			
	Cattle.	Trans	Ciberon
		Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Apr. 28.	.162,000	447,000	189,000
Previous week		414,000	189,000
1927		431,000	178,000
1926		442,000	194,000
1925	.171,000	504,000	185,000
1924	.171,000	585,000	181,000
*Calves at Omaha, St counted as cattle previous		and St.	Joseph
-			

TANNERS' HIDE STOCKS.

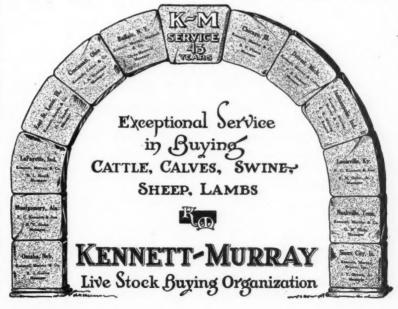
Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners on March 31, 1928, subject to correction, with comparative figures for February 29, 1928, are announced by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

Mar., '28.	Feb., '28.
Cattle, total, hides1,644,194	1,741.617
Steers, hides 486,476	476,187
Cows, hides 950,968	1,058,088
Bulls, hides 27.087	43.085
Unclassified, hides 179,663	164,257
Calf, skins	1.271.260
Kip, skins 244,879	308,267
Sheep and lamb, skins4.259.632	4.649,885
Goat and kid, skins5,437,837	6,148,906
Cabretta, skins 494,423	515,763

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at New York for week ended Apr. 28, 1928, were reported officially as follows:

Cattle Jersey City		Hogs. 4,645 24,028 446	Sheep. 21,909 7,436 7,603
Total	16,909	29,119 27,114 30,282	36,948 39,989 32,388



RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

ACCOUNT SWOOT

CIDWD

RECEIPTS A	I CE	NIER	.D.	202000012,			
					Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
SATURDAY, Al			~	Chicago	9.000	25,000	9,000
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Kansas City	9,500	8,000	8,000
hicago	400	4.500	4.000	Omaha	8,600	12,500	6,500
ansas City	300	800	500	St. Louis		15,000	1.500
maha	300	3.000	250	St. Joseph		6,500	4,500
t. Joseph	175	2,500	1.500	Sioux City		11,000	1,000
ioux City	200	5,500	500	St. Paul		7,000	. 500
t. Paul	100	1,000	100	Oklahoma City	900	1.600	
oklahoma City	300	700	200	Fort Worth	1,200	1,000	500
ort Worth	600	900	400	Milwaukee		2,500	100
filwaukee	100	100		Denver		1,500	4.100
Denver	1.700	100	4.000			900	
ouisville		500	4,000			3,600	200
	200	1,700	100			6,000	800
	100	3,500	100	Indianapolis		1.000	800
ndianapolis			400	Pittsburgh		3,500	100
ittsburgh	100	500		Cincinnati			100
incinnati	300	2,400	100	Buffalo	100	1,500	
uffalo	100	1,300	100	Cleveland	200	2,500	1,60
leveland	200	700	300	Nashville, Tenn	100	600	***
ashville, Tenn	100	400		Toronto	600	800	70
oronto	100	200		WHITE STRUCK A ST	25 4 37 0	1000	
MONDAY, AP	RIL 30,	1928.		WEDNESDAY,	MAI 2,	1928.	
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
hicago	20,000	50,000	15,000	Chicago	14,000	18,000	14,000
Cansas City	13,000	8,000	6,000	Kansas City		10,000	10,000
maha		10,500	8,000	Omaha		12,500	11.00
t. Louis	4.000	16,500	1.000	St. Louis		12,500	80
t. Joseph		4,000	7,200	St. Joseph		6,500	6.50
ioux City	5,500	7,000	1,000	Sioux City		12,000	1,00
t. Paul	4.500	10,000	800	St. Paul		13,500	70
klahoma City	500	1,400		Oklahoma City		2.000	
ort Worth	3,500	2,500	2,500	Fort Worth	2,000	2,000	5.00
filmankoo						1,000	10
lilwaukee		600	100	Milwaukee		1,500	2.00
enver	3,000	2,200	1,900	Denver	-	900	. , .
ouisville	1,600	1,100		Louisville		3,700	30
Vichita		3,200	300	Wichita			20
ndianapolis	700	4,000	100	Indianapolis	1,100	7,000	
Pittsburgh	1,200	4,000	2,000	Pittsburgh		1,700	80
incinnati	1,100	4,800	100	Cincinnati		2,800	10
Suffalo		11,500	7,500	Buffalo	100	2,400	40
Reveland	600	4,500	2,400	Cleveland	200	2,000	1,00
Nashville, Tenn	900	700		Nashville, Tenn	100	600	
Poronto	4,300	1.500	100		400	2,400	10

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, May 3, 1928, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire

day, 1149 o, 1020, as repor					
of the Bureau of Agricultu	iral Econ	omics, U. S	S. Departn	nent of Ag	riculture:
Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and reast- ing pigs excluded):	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANS. CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Hy wt. (250-350 lbs.) med-ch Med. wt. (290-250 lbs.) med-ch Lt. wt. (160-200 lbs.) com-ch Lt. It. (130-160 lbs.) com-ch Packing sows, smooth and rough. Sitr. pigs (130 lbs down), med-ch. Av. cost and wt., Wed. (pigs excl.)	\$9.20@ 9.80 9.25@10.00 8.60@10.00 7.75@ 9.60 8.10@ 8.75 7.00@ 8.75 9.85-240 lb.	\$9.15@ 9.60 9.50@ 9.80 9.50@ 9.80 8.25@ 9.65 7.75@ 8.40 7.00@ 8.75 9.80-188 lb.	\$8.75@ 9.50 9.25@ 9.65 9.00@ 9.65 8.25@ 9.50 8.00@ 8.65 9.19-267 lb.	\$8.90@ 9.60 9.10@ 9.70 9.15@ 9.70 8.25@ 9.40 7.50@ 8.65 7.50@ 8.40 9.52-235 lb.	\$9.10@ 9.50 9.25@ 9.60 8.75@ 9.60 8.50@ 9.50 7.75@ 8.25 8.50@ 8.75 9.42-224 lb.
Slaughter Cattle and Calves: STEERS (1,500 LBS, UP): Good-ch.	13.00@14.50		12.75@14.00	12.75@14.25	
BTEERS (1,300-1,500 LBS.): Choice	13.75@14.50 12.75@13.90	13.85@14.25 12.75@13.85	13.00@14.00 12.50@13.00	13.25@14.00 12.50@13.25	12.85@13.75 11.75@12.85
STEERS (1,100-1,300 LBS.): Choice	13.75@14.50 12.75@13.90	13.85@14.25 12.50@13.85	13.00@14.00 12.50@13.00	13.25@14.00 12.25@13.25	12.85@13.75 11.75@12.85
8TEERS (950-1,100 LBS.): Choice	13.75@14.50	13.50@14.25 12.40@13.50	13.00@14.00 12.25@13.00	13.00@14.00 12.10@13.25	12.75@13.75 11.75@13.00
STEERS (800 LBS, UP): Medium Common	11.10@12.75 9.25@11.10	10.75@12.75 9.00@10.75	10.50@12.50 8.25@10.50	$10.75@12.60\\8.75@11.25$	$10.25@11.75\\8.00@10.25$
STEERS (FED CALVES AND YEARLINGS 750-950 LBS.): Choice	13.50@14.25 12.50@13.75	13.50@14.25 12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00 11.75@13.00	13.00@13.75 11.75@13.00	12.60@13.50 11.50@12.60
HEIFERS (850 LBS. DOWN): Choice Good	13.00@14.00	13.25@13.75 12.25@13.25	12.00@13.00 11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00 11.25@12.25	11.50@12.75 10.50@11.50
Common-med. HEIFERS (850 LBS, UP): Choice	8.75@12.50 11.50@13.50	9.00@12.25 11.50@13.00	8.00@11.00 11.00@12.50	8.00@11.25 11.00@12.50	7.75@10.50 10.50@12.50
Good	9.25@12.25	11.00@12.25 $10.00@11.00$	10.00@11.75 8.00@10.50	$10.25@11.75\\8.25@10.50$	9.50@11.50 $8.50@10.40$
Choice	10.75@11.75 8.50@10.75 7.25@ 8.50 6.00@ 7.25	9.75@10.75 $8.00@9.75$	10.25@11.50 9.00@10.25 7.50@ 9.00 5.75@ 7.50	10.00@11.00 8.75@10.00 7.25@ 8.75 5.00@ 7.25	10.00@11.00 8.50@10.00 7.00@ 8.50 5.50@ 7.00
BULLS (YEARLINGS EXC.): Beef Good-ch. Cutter-med.	9.15@10.50 7.75@ 9.25	8.75@10.50 7.00@ 9.00	8.75@ 9.75 7.25@ 8.75	8.75@ 9.50 6.50@ 8.75	8.50@ 9.75 6.75@ 8.75
CALVES (500 LBS, DOWN): Medium-ch. Cull-common	9.00@11.00 7.00@ 9.00	$\begin{array}{c} 9.00@12.50 \\ 6.00@9.00 \end{array}$	$9.00@11.50 \\ 6.50@9.00$	$8.00@12.00 \\ 6.00@8.00$	8.50@11.00 6.50@ 8.50
VEALERS (MILK-FED): Good-ch. Medium Cull-common	10.50@11.50	$\begin{array}{c} 13.50@14.00 \\ 10.25@13.50 \\ 6.00@10.25 \end{array}$	11.00@12.50 8.50@11.00 6.00@ 8.50	9.50@13.50 7.00@ 9.50 6.00@ 7.00	11.50@13.50 9.50@11.50 6.50@ 9.50
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs: Lambs (84 lbs. down) good-ch Lambs (92 lbs. down) medium Lambs (all weights) cull-common Yearling wethers (110 lbs. down) medium-choice	14.00@15.25 11.65@14.25	14.25@15.25 11.50@14.25	15.00@15.75 14.25@15.00 12.00@14.25 11.25@14.00	14.50@15.50 13.50@14.50 11.25@13.50	15.00@16.00 14.00@15.00 10.75@14.00
Ewes (120 lbs. down) med-ch Ewes (120-150 lbs.) medium-ch Ewes (all weights) cull-common	8.25@10.00	7.00@ 9.00 6.50@ 9.00	7.75@ 9.50 7.25@ 9.25 1.75@ 7.75	7.00@ 9.00 6.75@ 8.75	7.75@ 9.50 7.50@ 9.25 2.25@ 7.75

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	27,000	9,000
Kansas City	. 3,000	5,000	10,000
Omaha		8,500	20 000
St. Louis	1.500	12,000	10,000
St. Joseph	1.000	5,500	7,206
Sioux City	1,800	7.000	300
St. Paul	1.200	7.000	300
Oklahoma City	. 400	1.200	- OU
Fort Worth	1,800	2.000	1,500
Milwaukee	600	2,000	100
Denver		2.100	4.00
Louisville	100	900	4,00
Wichita	. 500	2,900	800
Indianapolis	600	5,000	364
Pittsburgh	. 100	1,000	500 200 300
Cincinnati	300	2.300	300
Buffalo		1.100	100
Cleveland		1,900	500
Nashville, Tenn	100	500	1,500
Toronto	600	100	300

Catile,	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago 2,000	16,000	9,000
Kansas City 600	3,000	3,000
Omaha 500	3,000	4,500
St. Louis 600	8,500	500
St. Joseph 500	2,000	5,500
Sioux City 700	4,000	400
St. Paul 1,600	6,000	100
Oklahoma City 400	1,800	200
Fort Worth 2,300	1,500	3,800
Milwaukee 200	500	100
Denver 4,200	400	2,500
Wichita 400	1.500	200
Indianapolis 300	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	1.500	800
Cincinnati 500	3,300	100
Buffalo 200	3,200	2,400
Cleveland 100	2,000	1.000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner shows the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ended April 28, 1928.

CATT	LE.		
	Week ending Apr. 28,	Prev. week	Oce. week, 1927.
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph	25,392 18,827 19,302 7,902 8,490	21,974 15,768 19,027 7,440 7,803	21,393 22,786 17,473 8,865 8,061
Sloux Cfty Fort Worth Philadelphia Indianapolis Boston	10,156 5,588 2,092 1,974 1,517	8,558 4,405 1,797 1,374 1,451	8,822 7,003 1,964 4,276 1,271
N. Y. and Jersey City Oklahoma City Cincinnati Denver	10,179 2,813 2,602 3,391	9,459 4,249 3,715 3,201	9,781
Total	120,225	110,219	115,167
нос	s.		
Chicago Kamsas City Omaha East St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Court City Fort Worth Philadelphia Indianapolis Boston N. Y. and Jersey City Oklahoma City Cincinnati Denver	103,500 21,735 40,091 23,324 18,805 25,053 9,719 19,212 10,467 9,199 57,336 6,351 23,581 6,294	73,600 19,631 33,277 19,551 14,427 20,143 9,077 18,462 12,188 10,200 54,221 7,541 19,621 10,067	96,766 38,446 37,299 36,965 22,383 87,965 8,373 16,246 22,965 11,183 45,707 8,728
SHID	EP.		
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sionx City Fort Worth Philadelphia Indianapolis Boston N. Y. and Jersey City Oklahoma City Clucinnati Denver	43,491 28,422 27,461 3,077 25,856 3,512 5,997 3,203 649 4,887 43,234 53 730 2,944	38,303 26,260 26,060 5,448 24,251 2,442 3,703 4,217 345 3,624 44,730 55 1,162 10,067	35, 457 23, 773 23, 904 7, 495 25, 191 6, 445 10, 161 4, 332 404 4, 621 36, 969 285
	193,516	190,667	178,417

There are two principal methods of dressing sheep. What are they, and what are their differences? Ask "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the "blue book" of the meat packing industry.

DENVER.

 Swift & Co.
 1,288

 Armour & Co.
 1,807

 Blayney-Murphy
 436

 Miscellaneous
 343

Total..... 3,874

Cattle. Calves.

207 164 105 233 2,120 2,165 1,468 646

809

Hogs.

6,399

7,397 1,361 2,179

10.837

 $\frac{22}{31}$

, 1928.	May 5, 1928.			
	PACKERS' PUR	CH	ASES	S.
Sheep. 0 9,000 0 10,000 0 10,000 0 600	Purchases of livestock by presenters for the week ended S 1928, with comparisons, are retional Previsioner as follows:	acke atur port	rs at pr day, Ar ed to T	rincipal oril 28, he Na-
0 10,000	tional Provisioner as rottows:			
0 7,200	Cattle. Cal	ves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
0 300 0 300	0.000 0	046	7.400	16,423
0 1,500	Armour & Co	872 558 915	9,400 10,400 9,300	15,681 3,839
0 100	Wilson & Co 5,714 2,	915	9,300	7,548
	Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. 1,254 .		1,900 4,100	
D 500	G. H. Hammond &			
U 2000	Libby) h	ogs: Mi	ller A
0 100 0 500 0 1,500	Libby, McNelll & 737 Brennan Packing Co., 6,400 Bart, 3,500 hogs; Independent hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3, Packing & Provision Co., 9,4 0 ake 4,500 hogs; Agar Phogs; others, 25,500 hogs. Totals: Cattle, 25,392; caff	Pac 800 900 ack	king Co. hogs; V hogs; ing Co.,	, 2,700 Vestern Roberts 4,400
72	hops; others, 25,800 hops. Totals: Cattle, 25,392; caft 105,500; sheep, 43,491.	ves,	16,391;	hogs,
8. Sheep. 00 9,000	KANSAS CIT		***	
00 3,000 00 4,500	Cattle. Cal	ves.	3,928	Sheep. 4,513
00 500	Cudahy Pkg. Co 2,358	702	3,222	8,217
00 5,500 00 400	Fowler Pkg. Co 527 .	703	2,252	
00 100	Swift & Co 3,643	594	2,252 7,234 3,044	6,431
00 3,800 00 100	Armour & Co	380	3,044	5,311
00 100 00 2,500	Jos. Baum	***	2,055	14
00 200	Local Butchers 934	98	2,055	
00 800	Total15,554 3,	273	21,735	28,422
00 100 00 2,400	омана.			
00 1,000	Cattle Calve			Sheep.
	Calve Calv	8	11,615	
	Cudshy Pkg. Co 3,96	19	11,615 9,705 6,426	6,838
RTS.	Morris & Co	3	4,216	4,277 9,418
sioner show	Swift & Co 4,86	7	8,244	9,418
the follow- 28, 1928.	Glassburg, M.	4		
20, 1926.	Hoffman Bros 2	8	****	
7.1	Omaha Pkg. Co 5	7	****	
Our. Week,	J. Rife Pkg. Co 12	5		
ek 1927.	80. Omaha Pkg. Co 11	3		
974 21,393 766 22,786	John Morrell & Co 26	2		
766 22,786 027 17,478	Nagle Pkg. Co 30	14		
140 8,865	Wilson Pkg. Co 34	2		
558 8,822	Other Buyers		23,855	
405 7,008 797 1,964	Total20,08	52	64,061	28,881
374 4,276	ST. LOUIS.			
451 1,271 459 9,781	Cattle. Cal			
249 3,482 715	Armour & Co 1,244 1,	032 865	3,187 5,248	1,141 476
201	Morris & Co 760	189	5,248 2,214 3,660	81
	Armour & Co. 1,244 1, Swift & Co. 1,534 1, Morris & Co. 760 East Side P. Co. 1,016 All others 3,348 1,	15 ,849	9,015	1,379
219 115,167				
	Total 7,902 4 ST. JOSEPH		23,324	3,077
600 96,700	Cattle. Cal		Hogs.	Sheen.
631 38,446 277 37,299	Swift & Co 3.043	822	9.319	18.297
551 36,906	Armour & Co 2,003	533 364	6,824	4.184
427 22,383 143 37,954	Others	15	8,401	4,194
077 8,373	Total 8,921 1	734	26,986	30,050
462 16,246 188 22,965 200 11,183	SIOUX CITY	7.	,	,
200 11,188 221 45,707	Cattle, Cal	ves.		Sheep.
541 8,728	Cudahy Pkg. Co 3,731	189	12,905	920 834
067	Swift & Co 2,353	161 151	5,722	1,039
	Smith Bros 43	20 36		****
,006 382,888	Cudahy Pkg. Co. 3,731 Armour & Co. 3,758 Swift & Co. 2,353 8mith Bros. 43 Local Butchers 116 Order Buyers 2,040	132		
	Total12,041	689	18,750	2,793
202 95 457	OKLAHOMA C			.,
303 35,457 260 23,773 ,060 23,994 ,448 7,495	Cattle, Cal			Sheep.
,060 23,994 ,448 7,495	Morris & Co 883	382	2,973	22
.251 25,191	Wilson & Co 1,050	424		31
.442 6,445 .703 10,161				
217 4,332	Total	806	6,351	53
894 4.021	Cattle. Cat	lves	Hogs	Sheep
730 36.30	Cudalty Disc. C. 4 400	363	7,377	1,124
.162	Wichita Dr. Beef 25	32	4,643	7
,067	Dunn-Ostertag 99			****
007 170 415	keere-LeStourgeon 78			
,667 178,417	Total 1,807	395	12,020	
	DENVER.			

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	. PAT		Wass	Ohean	
Armour & Co	2,580	Calves. 4,197	Hogs. 11,025	Sheep. 741	1
Cudary Pkg. Co Hertz Bros. Swift & Co United Pkg. Co Others	247	2,111 20	105	****	Ste
United Pkg. Co	4,218 2,253	6,739 210	17,199	738	
-			18,536	****	
Total			46,861	1,479	M
	ANAP	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Tu
			15.656	841	Th
Outside Buying Kingan & Co Indianapolis Abt. Co. Armour & Co	1,217	133	11,176 521		Sa
			1,520 553		Pr
Brown Bros. Hilgemeier Bros. Schussler Pkg. Co. Riverview Pkg. Co. Meier Pkg. Co. Indiana Prov. Co. Art Wabnitz	4	9	1,070		Ye
Riverview Pkg. Co	14	32	320 154		
Meier Pkg. Co Indiana Prov. Co	101 35	32 32	266 282	18	to
Maas-Hartman & Co.	40	10			CE
Hoosier Abt. Co Miscellaneous	30 279	114	393	156	CE
Total			31,911		SI
	NCINN			-,	
C A Fround	attle.	Calves.			
S. W. Gall	100	20	181	284	M
Gus. Juengling	155	114		7 61 356	TI
E. Kahn's Sons Co Kroger Groc. & B. Co	480 317	322 228	6,139 4,744	356	Fi
H. H. Meyer P. Co.	2 22		335 3,336		
W. G. Rehn & Son. A. Sander Pkg. Co	288	45	****		P
C. A. Freund S. W. Gall J. Hilberg Gus. Juengling E. Kahn's Sons Co. Kroger Groc. & B. Co Lshrey Pkg. Co. H. H. Meyer P. Co. W. G. Rehn & Son. A. Sander Pkg. Co. J. Schlachter & Son J. & F. Schroth Co. Vogel & Son.	209 16	312	3,384	98	T
J. & F. Schroth Co Vogel & Son	7		459	••••	1
Total			20,667	806	
MI	attle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H
Plankinton Pkg. Co. U. D. B. Co., N. Y. The Layton Co R. Gumz & Co., Mil. Armour & Co., Mil. Armour & Co., Chi. N.Y.B.D.M.Co., N.Y. Cudahy Rros. Co.	1,160	7,629	8,176	26	18
The Layton Co	52		550	****	18
Armour & Co., Mil.	494	3,843			18
N.Y.B.D.M.Co., N.Y. Cudahy Bros. Co	18	1		****	
Butchers	340			96	
Traders	362	85	5		
Total	2,836	12,027	8,989		er
TotalRECA	2,836 PITUI	12,027 ATION.	8,989	133	
Total	2,836 PITUI	12,027 ATION.	8,989	133	
RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons:	2,836 PITUI	12,027 ATION. ' purchs 28, 1928	8,989	133	i P
RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons:	2,836 PITUI cackers April 2	12,027 ATION. ' purchs 28, 1928, Week	8,989	133 markets compari-	P
Total	2,836 PITUI packers April 2	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, Week ended	8,989 ses by with o	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927.	P III
Total	2,836 PITUI packers April 2	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, Week ended	8,989 ses by with o	Tasa markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902	P III
Total. RECIA Recapitulation of pfor the week ended sons: Chicago	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928 Week ended pr. 28 25,392 25,392 7,902	8,989 ses by with o	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,302	P III
Total. RECIA Recapitulation of pfor the week ended sons: Chicago	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928 Week ended pr. 28 25,392 25,392 7,902	8,989 ses by with o	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750	P 15 15 15 15 15 15
Total. RECIA Recapitulation of pfor the week ended sons: Chicago	2,836 PITUI packers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928 Week ended pr. 28 25,392 25,392 7,902	5 8,989 with (Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884	P H 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. ' purcha 28, 1928, EE. Week ended .pr. 28 25,392 115,554 20,052 7,902 2,007 4,521 1,720 2,836	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132	138 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 5,882 1,984	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver	2,836 PITUI Backers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, Week ended pr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 7,902 8,921 12,041 4,521 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874	8,989 Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,415 1,551 10,008	Cor. week 1927. 21,398 17,902 17,356 8,84 5,882 1,984 2,793 1,753	**************************************
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Stox City Okahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul	2,836 PITUI Backers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. purche 28, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 15,554, 15,554, 15,554, 12,041, 2,007, 4,521, 1,720, 1,720, 1,807, 3,874, 10,282	8,989 Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,451 1,551 10,008 3,187	183 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 21,992 217,352 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 5,882 1,984 2,793 1,753 2,990	**************************************
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. purche 28, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 15,554, 15,554, 12,001, 12,001, 1,720, 2,836, 1,807, 3,874, 10,282, 15,009	8,989 Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,451 1,551 10,008 3,187	183 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 21,992 217,352 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 5,882 1,984 2,793 1,753 2,990	**************************************
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATTON. Purchases, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928,	8,989 with (21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,415 1,500 3,187	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,983 1,753 2,990	**************************************
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATTON. Purchases, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928, 1928,	8,989 with (21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,415 1,500 3,187	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,983 1,753 2,990	**************************************
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, EE. Week ended pr. 28 20,052 20,052 215,554 20,052 28,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 11,720 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,1355 20,052 23,324	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 12,269 14,02 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,854 2,893 1,753 2,990 100,709	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, EE. Week ended pr. 28 20,052 20,052 215,554 20,052 28,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 11,720 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,1355 20,052 23,324	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 12,269 14,02 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,854 2,893 1,753 2,990 100,709	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Total. RECA Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 PITUI sackers April 2 CATTI	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, EE. Week ended pr. 28 20,052 20,052 215,554 20,052 28,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 11,720 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,1355 20,052 23,324	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 12,269 14,02 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,854 2,893 1,753 2,990 100,709	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago St. Joseph St. Joseph Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago St. Paul Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Joseph Stonanacity Chicago Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Kansas City Chicago Chica	362 2,836 PPITUI A A CATTI A HOG	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, EE. Week ended pr. 28 20,052 20,052 215,554 20,052 28,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 11,720 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,1355 20,052 23,324	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 12,269 14,02 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,854 2,893 1,753 2,990 100,709	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kanasa City Onaha St. Louis St. Louis Chicago City Oklahamanis City Oklahamanis Chicago St. Paul Chicago Chicago St. Joseph St. Louis Chicago Chicago Kanasa City Onaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Oklahoma City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Chicanoniti Milwaukee	3622 2,836 PPITUII AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	12,027 ATION. ' purche 28, 1928, EE. Week ended pr. 28 20,052 20,052 215,554 20,052 28,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 11,720 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,1355 20,052 23,324	5 8,989 with c Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 12,269 14,02 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,854 2,893 1,753 2,990 100,709	P 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
RECAR Recapitulation of p for the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul	2,836 2,836 PPITUI A A .1.1 HOG1.1	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, LB. Week ended tpr. 28, 220,052 20,052 215,554 220,052 21,735 21,009 8. 03,500 21,735 20,052 22,836 33,921 12,041 20,082 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 118,750 6,351 31,911 20,667 8,989 46,861	8,989 with (Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 8,777 1440 8,777 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 16,951 21,744 50,326 7,541 31,297 19,343 31,297 19,343 4,066 5,993 48,864	Cor. week 1927. 21,388 17,902 11,388 17,902 11,388 17,902 11,384 5,885 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,793 1,753 2,990 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100	P HI III
RECAR Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Okiahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Okiahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 2,836 PPITUI AA	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, E. Week ended the condens of the	8,989 With (Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 66,985 19,551 21,744 50,326 7,541 31,297 19,343 84,864 387,492	Cor. week 1927. 21,383 17,902 117,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,793 1,753 2,990 100,709 96,700 38,035 58,133 36,966 26,340 55,419 16,420 11,708 15,719 16,791	P HI III III III III III III III III III
Total. RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Okiahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Omaha City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total.	2,836 2,836 PITUL PROCESS April 2 A A A A A A A A B B B B B B B B B B B	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, 48, 211, 220, 032, 220, 032, 24, 521, 1720 03, 504 21, 735 22, 037 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 1807 4, 521, 18	8,989 With (Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,132 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 66,985 19,551 21,744 50,326 7,541 31,297 19,343 84,864 387,492	Cor. week 1927. 21,383 17,902 117,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,793 1,753 2,990 100,709 96,700 38,035 58,133 36,966 26,340 55,419 16,420 11,708 15,719 16,791	P HI III III III III III III III III III
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI Mackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	8,989 With (Prev. week. 21,974 12,269 19,178 3,183 1,925 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 16,953 121,744 55,993 48,864 387,492	Cor. week 1927. 21,383 17,902 117,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,793 1,753 2,990 100,709 96,700 38,035 58,133 36,966 26,340 55,199 16,420 11,708 15,719 16,420 11,708 35,457 23,564 23,314 23,312 2,990	P HI
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI Mackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	5 8,989 with 6 21,974 12,269 19,178 19,178 19,178 1,181 3,139 1,182 2,132 2,132 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 74,600 74,600 74,600 74,600 74,600 75,600 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 7	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,383 17,902 17,335 8,865 7,177 9,750 2,884 2,793 1,753 2,990 0,700 96,700 38,035 58,133 36,966 26,340 58,047 8,726 25,419 16,420 11,708 15,719 16,420 11,708 15,719 16,791 10,791	P P III III III III III III III III III
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI Mackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	5 8,989 with 6 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,774 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,185 2,185 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 16,985 11,744 50,326 7,741 31,297 19,433 11,297 19,433 11,297 19,434 11,293 11,293 11,293 11,293 11,293 12,174 12,174 12,174 13,183 13,183 13,187 13,187 14,066 15,193 14,066 15,193 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,293 18,	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,305 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,865 8,133 86,966 825,419 6,791 6,791 6,791 6,791 6,791 35,457 23,564 23,312,94,004	P HI
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI ackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	5 8,989 with 6 21,974 12,269 19,178 19,178 19,178 1,181 3,139 1,195 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 73,600 105,906 74,500 74,500 74,500 75,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,500 76,5	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,846 58,866 25,419 16,429 11,708 15,717 6,750 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 100,709 10	P HI
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI ackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	8,989 With 6 Prev. week. 12,269 19,178 17,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 19,631 66,955 105,906 19,631 66,955 114,063 50,328 7,541 31,297 19,343 88,864 387,492 38,303 26,260 38,864 387,492	133 markets compari- Cor. week 1927. 21,383 17,902 17,335 8,805 7,177 9,750 1,783 2,990 1,783 2,990 1,703 38,035 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133 58,133	P HILLING
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	3622 2,836 PPITUI ackers April 2 CATTI A	12,027 ATION. Purchess, 1928, 48. E. Week ended ppr. 28 25,392 15,554 20,052 27,902 8,921 12,041 1,720 2,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 S. 03,500 21,735 20,052 23,324 26,986 18,750 6,351 31,911 20,067 8,989 12,020 6,399 46,861 47,545	8,989 Prev. week. 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 73,600 19,631 66,985 7,541 10,178 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,71 10,343 129,349 12,263 18,282 19,349 1,137 18,282	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,865 8,865 17,177 9,750 0,750 17,177 9,750 17,177 9,750 17,177 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175 17,175	P P III
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kanasa City Chicago Kanasa City Chicago Kanasa City Chicago St. Louis St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Chicago	2,836 2,836 2,836 April 2 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, 428 LE. Week ended ppr 28 25,392 15,554 15,554 16,555 17,200 22,43,621 12,007 14,720 22,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 8. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	8,989 with 6 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 19,631 66,955 105,906 21,744 50,328 7,541 31,297 19,343 48,864 387,492 38,303 48,864 387,492 38,303 48,864 387,492 2,666 88,803 38,11,297 19,349 2,265 88,803 21,180 11,187 18,282 2,199	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 11,335 8,845 13,35 1,753 2,990 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,709 10,7	P HILLIE IN A A A SEI IN A A A SEI IN A A A A SEI IN A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
RECA Recapitulation of property of the week ended sons: Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwauke Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Oklahoma City Indianapolis Cincinnati Milwaukee Wichita Denver St. Paul Total. Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City	2,836 2,836 2,836 April 2 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	12,027 ATION. Purche 28, 1928, 428 LE. Week ended ppr 28 25,392 15,554 15,554 16,555 17,200 22,43,621 12,007 14,720 22,836 1,807 3,874 10,282 15,009 8. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	8,989 with 6 21,974 12,269 19,178 7,440 8,777 9,811 3,139 4,025 2,415 1,551 10,008 3,187 105,906 19,631 66,955 105,906 21,744 50,328 7,541 31,297 19,343 48,864 387,492 38,303 48,864 387,492 38,303 48,864 387,492 2,666 88,803 38,11,297 19,349 2,265 88,803 21,180 11,187 18,282 2,199	Cor. week 1927. 21,393 17,902 17,335 8,805 51,981 1,753 2,990 1,900,709 1,753 1,954 1,753 1,954 1,753 1,954 1,753 1,954 1,753 1,954 1,754 1,755 1,954 1,755 1,954 1,755 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955 1,955	P P III

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union tock Yards for current and comparative periods re reported as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Apr. 2320,032	5.511	56,868	13,465
Tues., Apr. 24 8,388	4,678	21,006	11,425
Wed., Apr. 2510,393	3,271	15,907	15,335
Thur., Apr. 2612,774	5,862	27,964	9,742
Fri., Apr. 27 1,938	1,175	23,185	11,522
Sat., Apr. 28 400	200	5,000	5,000
Totals this wk.53,925	20,697	149,930	66,489
Previous week45,992	21,840	127,167	56,509
Year ago43,936	16,755	119,737	55,662
Two years ago 66,879	16,150	132,509	90,576

Years receipts to April 28, with comparative

												1928.		1927.
Cattle												. 766,04	10	914,757
Calves														249,480
Hogs					,					. 95		.3,570,60)2	2,593,757
Sheen												1.135.89	245	1.230.789

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Apr. 23 5,722	23	17,621	4,643
Tues., Apr. 24 2,919	97	11,831	2,381
Wed., Apr. 25 3,783		5,994	3,173
Thur., Apr. 26 2,855	17	8,869	3,824
Fri., Apr. 27 1,351		8,814	2,732
Sat., Apr. 28 100	****	1,000	1,000
Totals this wk.16,730	137	54,129	17,753
Previous week13,226	33	59,603	16,618
Year ago15,166	118	29,603	17,288
Two years ago 20,364	825	33,487	22,655

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

														Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Weel	2	e	n	d			A	3)1	٠.	2	8		\$13.05	\$10.15	\$10.00	\$17.35
Prev	iot	11	3		W	76	96	ij	K					12.85	9.65	9.75	16.85
1927														10.70	10.25	8.35	15.55
1926														9.15	12.50	9.15	14.70
1925														10.00	11.60	7.10	14.80
1924				٠										9.65	7.30	7.50	15.85
1923			0				0					0	۰	9.50	8.00	8.35	13.75

Avg. 1923-1927 ...\$ 9.70 \$ 9.95 \$ 8.10 \$14.75

SUPPLIES FOR CHICAGO PACKERS.

Net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards.

																		Cattle.	Hogs		Sheep.	
Wee	k		e	n	d	h	3:	g	A	01	ri	1		2	8	١.		37,200	95,800	,	48,700	
Previ	ou	18	ī		W													.32,766	67,564		39,891	
927																		.28,770	90,134		38,374	
1926														,				. 46,515	99,022	1	67,921	
1925													,	,				.39,261	100,402		62,726	
1924		. ,		. ,														.29,700	104,680)	43,881	

*Saturday, Apr. 28, estimated.

HOG RECEIPTS. WEIGHTS. PRICES.

Receipts, average weight and top and average ices of hogs, with comparisons:

	Average	е				
	No. Wa		Prices			
	received.	lbs.	Top.	Avg.		
*Week ending Apr.	28.149,900	235	\$10.65	\$10.15		
Previous week	127,167	231	10.45	9.65		
1927	119,737	246	11.00	10.25		
1926	132,509	249	13.90	12.50		
1925	134.416	231	12.00	11.60		
1924	151.612	235	7.60	7.20		
1923	171,963	238	8.40	8.00		
		_				
Avg. 1923-1927 .	142,000	240	\$10.60	\$ 9.95		

*Receipts and average weight for week ending pr. 28, estimated.

HOG SLAUGHTERINGS. Chicago packers' hog slaughterings for the

week ending Apr	. 28	9	192	8:		
Armour & Co					 	7,400
Anglo American					 	1,900
Swift & Co					 	9,400
Hammond Co					 	4,100
Morris & Co						
Wilson & Co					 	9,300
Boyd-Lunham					 	3,800
Western Packing						
Roberts & Oake					 	4,500

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Diamond Cold Storage Co. Wilmington, Del.

Othuls & Hill. Inc. MANNO COLO STOFRE CO "What the industry in the way of doors is well pre-sented in the Five Point Challenge"

Wilmer Stradley, President, Diamond Ice and Coal Co., Wilmington, Del.

Five Point Challenge

I Build doors which-Laurid doors which—WHEN CLOSED—MAKE PRACTICALLY A SOLID WALL, because of sure, sight seals and door insulation equivalent to the wall itself.

2 Build doors which CLOSE AND SEAL QUICKLY and surely, and which further reduce air-flow by requiring minimum wall opening.

3 Design doors that HARMONIZE with their surroundings and which PASS the most stringent SANITARY

4 Build doors to avoid troubles due to to ENDURE FOR YEARS despite heavy duty and abuse.

5 Build doors so efficiently, becan ang experience and volume production, that it is possible to combine tion, that it is possible to con ALL of these requirements in a single door at MODERATE COST AND LOW UPKEEP.



UTILITY is the first consideration on all Jamison doors, but they conform also to the most modern standards of neatness and sanitary cleanliness.

Doors for use where the public sees them can be finished if desired to harmonize with the finest salesroom.

Even in Jamison stock doors for ordinary use, neatness and cleanliness are effected by avoiding unnecessary corners and crevices and by moisture-proofing double gaskets and insulation. This principle is carried to the highest degree in the Noequal line of Jamison doors, which have a quarter-round concave door edge fitted to a quarter-round convex jamb, with triple-seal gaskets between.

The completeness of the Jamison line of doors is your assurance that the most unusual requirements can be met without expensive special construction.

The illustration at the left is a drawing of part of a Jamison door, (horizontal section) showing the extreme simplicity of design and fitting and the twin-seal gaskets enclosing a dead-air space. The hardware is massive, clean-cut, and offset from the woodwork, with positive spring action.

The drawing at the right similarly shows the clean Noequal construction, including the three gaskets.

Cold Storage

Clip and Pin to Your Letterhead

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co. / Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.

Please send us immediately your complete answer to the 5-point challenge, and catalog.

OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COLD STORAGE DOORS

, 1928

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ORS

Ice and Refrigeration

ICE NOTES.

The Tallulah Ice & Cold Storage Co., Tallulah, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$85,000. J. L. Blackwell, George Williamson and J. K. Kirsch are the incorporators.

A cold storage plant, 100 by 300 feet a cold storage plant, love you see in size and six stories high, is being planned for West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Sun City Ice & Cold Storage Co., Sun City, Fla., has been incorpo-

Co., Sun City, Fla., has been incorporated. G. E. Adams, and Emil Reimbold are the incorporators.

Roberts & Grentner Properties, Inc.,

Miami, Fla., it is reported, have let a contract for the construction of a cold storage plant to cost \$500,000.

A cold storage plant to cost \$75,000 will be built in Kosciusko, Miss., by the Attala Milling & Produce Co.

Attala Milling & Froduce Co.
William Loos, Columbus, O., has purchased the cold storage plant of the
Star Ice Co., Zanesville, O. The consideration, it is said, was \$350,000.
The Union Ice Co., it is reported, will
erect a cold storage plant at Oakdale,

Calif.

Frank and Fred Brickell, Elk City, Okla., have purchased the plant of the Herington Ice & Cold Storage Co., Herington, Kan.

Announcement has been made of the Announcement has been made of the consolidation of the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Co., the Service Ice & Cold Storage Co., the Coonse & Caylor Ice Co., and the United Ice Co. into the Capital Ice Refrigerating Co. All of the plants are located in Indianapolis,

Plans are being made to erect a cold storage plant to cost \$75,000 in Pough-keepsie, N. Y.

Work has started on enlarging and overhauling the plant of the Miamis-burg Ice & Cold Storage Co., Miamisburg, O. Considerable new equipment

be installed. A cold storage plant will be built by the Harkey Canning Co., Hicksville, O. About \$50,000 will be spent by the Santa Maria Ice & Cold Storage Co., Santa Barbara, Calif., to enlarge its

plant. A. A. Curry has completed the remodeling of his storage plant at Mt.

Sterling, Ill.
M. D. Goodrick, Sylvester, Ga., has leased the ice and cold storage plant at

Arlington, Ga., from the Baker County TO MAINTAIN CONDENSER COILS.

Power Co.

M. L. Waddell and Associates are reported to be organizing to erect a cold storage plant in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A new ice and cold storage plant is to be built in Burlington, N. C. J. L. Dorning and others are interested.

A contract has been awarded by the Camden Rail & Hawker B.

Camden Rail & Harbor Terminal Co., Camden, N. J., for the construction of

a cold storage plant to cost \$750,000. L. E. Teter, Mangum, Okla., is having plans prepared for a cold storage plant to cost about \$50,000.

The Western Ice & Cold Storage Co., operating the Shawnee Ice Co., Shawnee, Okla., is planning extensions and improvements in ice manufacturing and cold storage that will double the present capacity of the plant. The present capacity of the plant. The cost of the work is estimated at \$50,000.

The installation of a cold storage plant in the building of the Nash-Finch Co., Burlington, Ia., is being planned

o., Burlington, Ia., is being planned. The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Merced, Calif., is considering the construction of a cold storage plant to cost \$50,000.

USED PLANT MACHINERY.

The Consolidated Products Company, specialists in used chemical machinery, have outgrown their present quarters on the fourteenth floor and are moving to an entire wing of the sixteenth floor of 15 Park Row, New York City, where twice the office facilities will enable them to handle their increased

In 1927 this company found it necessary to increase the facilities of their machine shop at their plant at Newark, N. J. This followed from the adoption of a policy of overhauling and rebuild-ing every item of machinery before shipment, bringing a higher standard of quality in the used chemical ma-chinery field. The Consolidated Prod-ucts Company claim to be the only used chemical machinery dealer that maintains such a large stock of equipment available for immediate ship-ment, and that follows the practice of thoroughly rebuilding each item upon shipment.

It is most essential that the tubes of an atmospheric condenser be kept clean and free from scale, otherwise the heat transfer between the coils and the water will be lessened, with resultant increase in the compressor pressure and reduction in the efficiency of the plant.

As the water flows over the pipes a greenish slime begins to form at first, affecting the top tubes, but quickly reaching the lower tubes. If allowed to remain, this slime hardens into scale, which is difficult to remove.

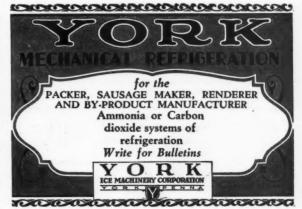
All waters leave some deposit, some waters being worse than others. Such deposit is best prevented by washing the coils daily with jets of water at a high velocity, using a wire brush if necessary to remove any slime before it

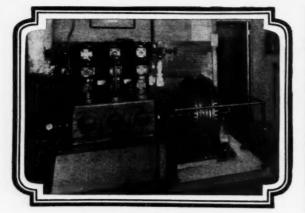
When hard scale has to be removed. a chipping chisel is usually employed, but great care must be taken or the tubes themselves may be injured. Any surface injury, although not perhaps harmful in itself, may form a starting point for corrosion. When the worst of the scale has been removed, an old file or rasp can be used to get the tubes quite clean.

It is also necessary to clean the inside of the tubes, and this is most conveniently done by steam if a suitable supply is available. First close all the gas valves and connect a steam supply to the gas header; turn on the steam and open each gas valve in turn, so that the steam can blow out any dirt, etc., from each section. Afterwards disconnect the steam supply, and blow the coils out with high pressure air, to remove any water which has condensed in the tubes.

Examine all valves, packing, and gaskets, and replace if necessary. Any







Lower Refrigeration Costs

MULTIPLE Effect Compressors, Internal Force Feed Lubrication, Constant high volumetric efficiency. Sturdy rigid construction.

These are a few reasons why the packing industry finds increased efficiency in HOWE Refrigerating Machines. Made in all capacities suitable for large packers and retail butchers.

HOWE ICE MACHINE CO.

2825 Montrose Ave. Chicago

HOWE Refrigeration

rusted bolts or studs found should be replaced by new ones. A hydraulic test should afterwards be carried out on the tubes in the same way as on a boiler. Any leakage will be shown up at once, and should be rectified. Sometimes a further test is carried out by means of air, and all joints tested with soap suds to detect leakage.

If the condenser has to be left out of commission for some considerable time, the tubes and all fittings should be painted; if required for immediate use, just paint the fittings and leave the pipes bare.

A BOOKLET ON CURING.

"Science in Curing," a 20-page book-let issued recently by the Griffith Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., contains considerable information for meat packers on curing processes and meth-

The contents deal principally with the special curing formulas of this company designed to improve the quality of the product and reduce curing time and spoilage. There are discussed, among other things, how to cure hams for boiling, how to cure butts and jowls. how to cure corned beef, how to dry

cure bacon, how to cure pork for sand-wich roll, how to cure S. P. bellies, how to cure sausage meat and how to cure hams for smoking.

Considerable information is also given on pumping practices and cooking and sterilizing. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by addressing the company at 4103 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MONO SERVICE IN N. ENGLAND.

Announcement of the appointment of William R. Robertson as district manager for New England has been made by the Mono Service Company of Newark, New Jersey. The corporation manufactures paper containers for food products. Mr. Robertson has long been identified with the food industry, being closely associated with the meat packing and ice cream interests. The newly-appointed district manager will make his headquarters at 10 Ar-lington Street, Boston, Mass.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York, April 2, 1928, to April 30, 1928, 31,-113,392 lbs.; tallow, 20,800 lbs.; grease, 1,622,200 lbs.; stearine, 86,000.

Since 1865



has been used for cold insulation in packing plants all over the United States and Canada.

Let us quote on your next job. No job too large or too small.

L. MUNDET & SON, Inc., New York City

461 8th Ave.

Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction JOHN R. LIVEZEY

Glenwood Avenue, West 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 526-530 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 902 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

100% PURE Crescent Corkboard

(Made in U. S. A.)

and "UNITED'S SERVICE"

provide permanent and economical Cold Storage Ro

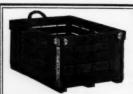
UNITED CORK COMPANIES, Lyndhurst, N. J.

KINDS OF LIVESTOCK KILLED.

Classification of livestock slaughtered during February, 1928, based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers whose slaughterings equalled nearly 75 per cent of the total slaughter under federal inspection, is reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

-	Cattle	-		Hogs-			p and nbs
Steers	Cows and heifers	Bulls and stags	Barrows	Sows	Stags and boars	Lambs and yearlings	Bheep
1927 P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Jan45.04					.40	94.32	5.68
Feb49.55	47.49	2.96	55.38	44.18	.44	93.81	6.19
Mar50.15	46.01	3.84	55.47	44.09	.44		
Apr50.39	46.07	3.54	52.96	46.39		89.02	
May57.21	39.09	3.70	50.43	48.99	.58		10.85
June51.65	44.29	4.06	46.87	52.39	.74		10.50
July52.97	42.64	4.39	40.19	59.03	.78		6.45
Aug50.11	44.68	5.21	36.99	62.21	.80	87.65	12.35
Sept49.57	47.37	3.06	38.04	61.18	.78	90.52	9.48
Oct36.94		3.94	44.90	54.38	.72	92.11	7.80
Nov35.38	61.41	3.21	48.78	50.67	.55	91.73	8.27
Dec39.04	57.83	3.13	52.99	46.55	.46	92.45	7.55
Av47.01	49.27	3.72	49.10	50.31	.59	91.09	8.91
1928							

Jan. ..39.09 57.42 3.49 53.11 46.34 .55 93.56 6.64 Feb. ..45.92 51.14 2.94 53.97 45.64 .39 92.70 7.21



WHEN YOU THINK OF Baskets



Lightest, Stro

A. Backus, Jr. & Sons Dept. N., DETROIT, MICH.

NOVOID CORKBOARD

x36" and 24"x36" sheets, in 1", 1½", 2", 3", and 4"

thicknesses. Write for sample and Bulletin N-6

CORK IMPORT CORPORATION
NEW YORK
Branch Offices: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago,
Hartford, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Troy

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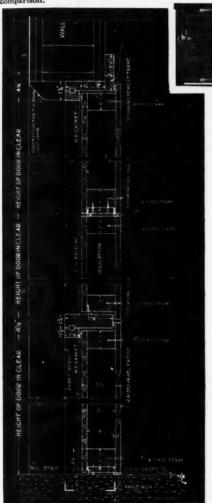
P.et. 5.68 6.19 11.75 10.08 10.85 10.50 6.45 12.35 9.48 7.80 8.27 7.55

8.91

THE EVIDENCE

(Continued)

Borrowing, for the moment, the Engravers' slogan
—"Your Story in Picture Leaves Nothing Untold"—
we submit the blue print below for your personal



Compare its detail of joining, its paneled front, its insulation, its materials—in short, compare it, detail for detail, with any other near similar Refrigeration Door.

As we know it; there is no need for argument. Next month—The Proof.

-Ine Proof.

Your copy of "Refrigeration Economy" is waiting for you. A request on your letter head will bring it promptly.

VICTOR COOLER DOOR CO., Inc. HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Branch Offices
New York Oakland Chicago Atlanta

New York Oakland Chicago Atlanta

Distributors

Allan Ice Machine Co.
36th and K Sts.
Omaha, Nebr.
L. A. Roser
254 W. First South
Salt Lake City, Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah
Southern States Insulating Co.
Fourth Floor Candler Annex
Atlanta, Ga.
Factory Supply Co.
2121 Avenue D
Birmingham, Ala.
H. T. Steffee,
930 Tchoupitoulas St.
New Orleans, La.

Distributors
Central Eng. & Supply Co.
2615 Latimer St.
Dallas, Texas
J. A. Congleton
1116 Acuff St.
Houston, Texas
Seattle, Wash.
Edwards Ice Machine & Sup. Co.
3622 East Marginal Way
Seattle, Wash.
Edwards Ice Machine & Sup. Co.
2615 Latimer St.
Houston, Texas
J. A. Congleton
116 Acuff St.
Houston, Texas
Seattle, Wash.
Edwards Ice Machine & Sup. Co.
3624 East Marginal Way
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Edwards Ice Machine & Sup. Co.
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362



Cooling display windows with

REFRIGERATION

N THE Eckert Market, Jackson, Michigan, (shown above) meats, vegetables and other perishable foods are kept in first class condition by means of Juruick Refrigeration.

A Juruick Unit makes it safe to carry large assortments of perishable foods, provides the necessary refrigeration to display them to best advantage, and is so much more economical than ice that it quickly pays for itself.

Thermostatic control automatically maintains the required degree of cold. You merely "turn the switch" and leave the rest to the Juruick.

> Send coupon for further particulars



The Juruick Refrigerating Unit

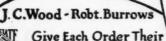
American Engineering Co., 2407-25 Aramingo Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

I'd like to know more about the Juruick. Please send me your folder "Turn This Switch."

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YEARS Serving **Packers** Personal Attention



Cash Provisions - Beef - Etc Future Provisions - Grain of Cotton

Members Chicago Board of Trade Daily Price List Sent on Request

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BROKER 2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohlo Provisions, Oils, Greases and Tallows

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Charles A. Streets, Broker

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Provisions, Fresh Meats, Tallow, Greases, Fertilizer Materials

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1637 Prairie Ave.

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H. C. GARDNER

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Mechanical; Electrical, Architectural SPECIALTIES, Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations

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Warehouse and office

332 and 334 Guilford Ave.

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KAMRATH & CHRISTENSEN

Packinghouse Architects and Engineers Specializing in

Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Car Icing

222 W. Adams St.

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L. V. ESTES INCORPORATED

Industrial Engineers

Specializing in WASTE ELIMINATION and LABOR COST REDUCTION without Red Tape

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Chicago

M. P. BURT & COMPANY

Engineers and Architects

Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—Consultation on Power and Operating Costs, Caring, etc. You profit by our 27 year, experience. Lower construction cost. Higher efficiency.

206-7 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

E.G. James Company

PROVISION BROKERS

PROVISIONS PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS TALLOWS, GREASES, OILS



140 WEST VAN BUREN ST. CHICAGO,ILL.

We specialize in taking care of the requirements of buyers located all over the United States and Canada. Offerings telegraphed promptly on receipt of inquiries.

On request, our complete provision, fresh meat, packinghouse products, tallow and grease daily market quotation sheets will be mailed to any member of the trade free of charge; also our periodical market reports.

ALL CODES

1928

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Chicago Section

P. A. Jacobson, president of the Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn., transacted business in the city this

the Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky., was a business caller in the city this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 28,158 cattle, 15,884 calves, 72,372 hogs and 31,295 sheep.

E. J. Madden, of the hide sales de-partment of Armour and Company, Chicago, has returned from a vacation of about ten days, which he spent playing golf at French Lick, Ind.

Colonel John Roberts, president of Miller & Hart, is making plans for his summer vacation at his country place in Massachusetts. As an inveterate commuter the Colonel may soon be expected to take to the air.

A. C. Dean, managing director of the Swift Beef Company, London, England, is in Chicago this week in the course of an annual visit to the States. Mrs. Dean has been visiting her old home in New York and will join Mr. Dean later.

Provision shipments from Chicago, for the week ending Apr. 21, 1928, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

Last wk. Prev. wk. 1927.
 Cured meats.
 lbs. 17,908,000
 13,851,000
 12,094,000

 Fresh meats.
 lbs. 41,112,000
 35,236,000
 34,307,000

 Lard,
 lbs. 6,079,000
 7,938,000
 7,169,000

R. W. Bloxsom, sales representative for eighteen years with a leading sausage casings concern in New England territory, has become connected in a similar capacity with The Brecht Cor-poration, and will travel the same territory for this company.

Miss Gudrun Carlson, director of the Department of Home Economics of the Institute of American Meat Packers, returned this week after an absence of several weeks, during which she gave a series of talks and demonstrations on meat throughout Eastern cities.

Miss Philberta Elizabeth Arnold has become the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo F. Arnold, 5655 Sheridan Road. has been attending school for a number of years at the Sacred Heart Academy at Lake Forest, Ill. Miss Arnold will graduate next year.

Herman L. Roeder passed away on April 26th at Columbus, O., at the age of 59, and was buried at Wheeling, W. Va., on May 1st. Mr. Roeder had been sausage foreman for the Columbus Packing Company for the past four and a half years. Previous to this time he was connected with F. Schenk & Sons in the same capacity for twenty-five years at Wheeling, W. Va.

H. C. Greer, director of the Department of Organization and Accounting;

W. W. Woods, executive vice president; H. D. Tefft, director of the Department of Packinghouse Practice and Research; and W. Lee Lewis, director of the Department of Scientific Research —all of the Institute staff—attended the divisional meetings of the Institute at Cleveland and New York City on May 3 and 4.

TO ADMIT FOREIGN CASINGS.

Additional foreign officials whose signatures are required on certificates accompanying animal casings imported into the United States for certain countries were recently listed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, as follows:

For France, the Minister of Agriculture; Paraguay, the Minister of the Treasury; Persia, the Minister of Agriculture, Public Works and Commerce; Brazil, Minister of Agriculture; Republic of the Lebanon, Minister of Finance, Public Works and Agriculture.

In the case of the Republic of Lebanon, this official supersedes the one named previously in Circular Letter No. 1515.

These official signatures are required in compliance with B. A. I. Order 305, and instructions issued thereunder, the full text of which was published in The National Provisioner of May

CASINGS FREIGHT RATES.

In the matter of the hearing on Consolidated Classification Docket No. 33 before the Railroad Classification Committee in Chicago on April 17th, packers and casings companies submitted evidence against the proposed increase in casings freight rates, while the Visking Corporation took the opposite stand. The National Sausage Casing Dealers' Association was represented by chairman George Levy of the executive board and executive secretary E. Balestier, Jr. Armour and Company, Cudahy Packing Co., Swift & Company and other packers had individual representatives, while the Visking Corporation was represented by Mr. For-

HASSELL RETURNS HOME.

William G. Hassell, Chicago, Ill., president and general manager of the Chicago Butchers' Calfskin Association, returned recently from Rochester, Minn., where he has been confined in a hospital for several weeks. Reports are that he is greatly improved in health but that it will be several weeks before he will be able to be at his

SOUTHERN MEAT FREIGHTS.

Southern carriers will hold a public hearing in Chicago on May 8 on the proposed freight rate reduction fresh meats and packinghouse products within Southern territory. The hearing will be held in Room 2048 of the Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street.

CANADA PACKERS PUBLICITY.

Canada Packers, Limited, whose headquarters are at Toronto, Canada, have just established a public relations department, which will be in charge of Ernest B. Roberts, who until recently had been on the staff of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and had particularly serviced the Committees on Foreign Relations and Trade and on Accounting.

Prior to going to Chicago Mr. Roberts had been in charge of publicity for the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto, and during the war was a sectional chief at the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, following some years of active journalistic and advertising experience in Great Britain, Germany, France, Argentina, Brazil, and Canada. He has just completed a seven-month visit to England and the Continent, studying meat industry methods there.

PERISHABLE FREIGHT HEARING.

The National Perishable Freight Committee will hold a shippers' public hearing at the committee headquarters, Room 308, Union Station Building, 516 West Jackson Blvd., May 23, 1928, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The subjects listed will be given consideration:

No. 1717-Through stated refrigeration charges on perishable freight from British Columbia to points in the U.S.

No. 1886-Defining meat peddler

No. 1892-Allowance to shippers for furnishing initial icing on individual

No. 1908—Cost of ice on eastern shore of Virginia. No. 1913—Excepting limes from

standard refrigeration.

No. 1919-Furnishing stoves or heaters to shipments of sweet potatoes handled under shippers' protective service against cold.

No. 1925-Handling perishable traffic under shippers' protective service without attendant in charge.

No. 1927—Re-icing in body of car. No. 1882—Change in season for carriers' protective service against cold. No. 1933—Instructions covering ship-

ments handled in connection with boat

No. 1936—Charge for salt supplied to fruits and vegetables moving under standard refrigeration service.

No. 1942-Handling perishable commodities under protective service-

P. H. P. No. 1943—Detention of individual cars at loading point.

Summer Sausage Maker

Cuban plant at Havana needs at once summer sausage maker, thoroughly experienced in making and processing canned meats and canned sausages like frankfurters, Vienna style sausages, corned beef, Spanish chorizos, etc. State saiary, experience and references. Head of firm will be in Chicago from Tuesday to Saturday, Mây 8 to 12. Address W-283, The National Provisioner,

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Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

CASH PRICES.	FUTURE PRICES.
Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday,	Official Board of Trade Range of Prices.
May 3, 1928. Regular Hams.	SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928. Open. High. Low. Close.
Green. S. P. 17	I.ARD— May12.15 12.22½ 12.15 12.17½
10-12 16% 16%	July12.52½ 12.57½ 12.50 12.50 Sept12.85 12.90 12.82½ 12.82½
14-16 151/4	CLEAR BELLIES—
16-18	May 13.62½ July14.07½ 14.12½ 14.02½ 14.02½
$10\text{-}16$ Range $16\frac{1}{2}$ $16\text{-}22$ Range $16\frac{1}{2}$	July14.07½ 14.12½ 14.02½ 14.02½ Sept14.45 14.45 14.35 14.35
S. P. Boiling Hams.	SHORT RIBS-
H. Run. Select. 16-18	May 11.87½ 11.87½ 11.87½ 11.87½ July 12.35 12.35 12.30 12.30 Sept. 12.75 12.75 12.65 12.70
18-20 15 151/2	
20-22 15 15½ Skinned Hams.	MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1928. Open. High. Low. Close.
Green. S. P.	LARD-
10-14	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16-18 16% 16	July12.42½-45 12.60 12.42½ 12.50b Sept12.80-82½ 12.92½ 12.77½ 12.85
20-22 15%	
22-24	CLEAR BELLIES— May13.60 13.60 13.60 13.60
25-30	July14.05 14.15 14.05 14.10ax Sept14.40 14.52½ 14.40 14.50ax
Pienies.	SHORT RIBS-
Green. 8. P.	May11.95 11.95 11.90 11.90 July12.47½ 12.50 12.45 12.50 Sept12.80 12.90 12.75 12.90b
6-8 10% 10%	Sept12.80 12.90 12.75 12.90b
8-10	Oct
12-14 101/2 91/4	Open. High. Low. Close.
Bellies.* Green, S. P.	I.ARD— May12.15 12.20 12.10 12.12½
6-8 17% 17%	May12.15
10-12 17 17½	Oct 13.00 13.07½ 12.97½ 13.00ax
12-14	CLEAR BELLIES—
16-18	May
D. S. Bellies.*	
Clear. Rib.	May11.87½ 11.87½ 11.87½ 11.87½
14-16	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
18-20 13% 13%	Oct 12.75ax
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1928. Open. High. Low. Close.
35-40	LARD—
*Fully Cured.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} \text{May} & \dots 12.10 & 12.10 & 12.05 & 12.05 \\ \text{July} & \dots 12.47 \frac{1}{2} & 12.50 & 12.40 & 12.42 \frac{1}{2} \text{nx} \\ \text{Sept.} & \dots 12.85 & 12.85 & 12.75 & 12.75 \\ \end{array}$
D. S. Fat Backs.	Sept12.85 12.85 12.75 12.75b Oct12.95 12.97½ 12.90 12.90ax
8-10	CLEAR BELLIES-
12-14	May 13.50n July13.75 13.80 13.75 13.75ax Sept14.25 14.25 14.10 14.10
16-18	
20-25 12%	SHORT RIBS— May11.75 11.75 11.75 11.75
D. S. Rough Ribs. 45-50	July12.25 12.25 12.22½ 12.22½ ax
55-60	Sept12.75 12.75 12.67½ 12.67½ ax Oct 12.50n
65-70	THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928.
Other D. S. Meats. Extra Short Clears	f.ARD—Open. High, Low. Close.
	May12.02½ 12.05 11.50 11.50 July12.40 12.42½ 11.85 11.87½
EXTR Short Kibs 35-45 12 ½ Regular Plates 6-8 10 Clear Plates 4-6 10 Jowl Butts 83/4 @ 9	July 12.40 12.42½ 11.85 11.87½ Sept. 12.75 12.75 12.20 12.20b Oct. 12.72½ 12.72½ 12.35 12.37½
	CLEAR BELLIES—
Lard. Prime steam, tierces	May 13.35ax July13.70 13.72½ 13.50 13.50
Prime steam, loose 10.771/2	Sept 14.00 14.00 13.87 1/2 13.87 1/2
	SHORT RIBS— May 11.75n
The second secon	Sept12.70 12.16 12.10 12.10b 12.50 12.50
	Oct 12.40n
PURE VINEGARS	FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1928, Open. High, Low. Close.
	LARD— May 11.65 11.85 11.62½ 11.85b
	July11.97½ 12.20 11.90 12.20ax
A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY	Oct12.42½ 12.65 12.42½ 12.65b
2207 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET	CLEAR BELLIES: May13.40 13.47½ 13.40 13.47½b
CHICAGO, ILL.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	SHORT RIBS-
	May
	Sept 12.40 12.52½ 12.40 12.52½ b Oct

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, May 4, 1928, with comparisons:

	Week ended May 4.	Prev.	Cor.
Armour & Co	10.338	6,169	1927.
Anglo-American Prov. Co.		1.557	3,980
Swift & Co	10,411	3.056	4,230
G. H. Hammond Co	4,740	3.056	4,280
Morris & Co	6.480	4.052	5,616
Wilson & Co	8.632	6,364	9,490
Boyd-Lunham Co	4,901	3.386	4.183
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	10,903	9.057	4,927
Roberts & Oake	5,664	4,516	3,500
Miller & Hart	4,361	3.211	4.667
Independent Pkg. Co	4,383	2,432	3.078
Brennan Pkg. Co	6,575	6,153	6.041
Agar Pkg. Co	3,643	3.845	3,637
Total	85,684	59,090	69,862

CHICAGO RETAIL MEATS Beef. Week

	er. Week				
ended No.			Cor.	wk.,	1927.
1.	2.	3.	1.	No. 2.	No.
Rib roast, hvy. end.35	22	16	25	22	12
Rib roast, lt. end45	28	20	36	28	20
Chuck roast26 Steaks, round45	20 30	14 20	22 40	18	20
Steaks, sirl. 1st cut.60	40	22	40	32	20
Steaks, porterh75 Steaks, flank28	45 25	29 18	50 28	37	25
Beef stew, chuck20	18	1216		25 18	18
Corned briskets,	-				
boneless24 Corned plates16	22 12	18	24 16	22 12	18
Corned rumps, bnls25	22	18	25	22	10
La	mb.				
Good.		m.	Goo		Com.
Hindquarters40 Legs42		30 30	4		25
Stews		15	2		30 15
Chops, shoulder25		20	2	5	20
Chops, rib and loin.60		25	4	5	25
	ttor	1.			
Legs			2		**
Shoulders16			i		**
Chops, rib and loin.35			3	5	
	ork.				
Loins, 8@10 av		@30		.28	@30
Loins, 10@12 av Loins, 12@14 av	28	@30 @27		25 24	@27 @28
Loins, 14 and over	23	@25		24	@26
Chops		@30		28	@32
Shoulders		@20 @25			@22 @26
Spareribs		@17			@21
Hocks		@14			@14
Leaf lard, raw		@12	1/2		@15
V		@36		32	000
Hindquarters		@24		18	@36 @24
Legs	32	@36		32	@36
Breasts		@18		14	@18
Shoulders		@24		12	@24 @40
Rib and loin chops		@35			@35
Butche	rs'	Offa	1.		
Suet		@ 5	1/2		@ 6
Shop fat		@ 3 @50			@ 3
Bone, per 100 lbs Calf skins		@22			@15
Kips		@21			@13
Deacons		@12			@12
Dencons		4812		~	- Gra

CURING MATERIALS.

Nitrite of Soda, l. c. l. Chicago 9 Double refined saltpetre, gran. l.c.l 6	14	5%
Crystals		7%
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b.		
N. Y. S. S., carloads 3	36	8%
Less than carloads, granulated 4	1/4	4
Crystals	17	8
Kegs, 100@200 lbs., 1c more.	-	
Boric acid, carloads, powd., bbls 8	36	814
Crystals to powdered, in bbls., in		
5-ton lots or more	134	9%
In bbls, in less than 5-ton lots 8		
Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls		4%
In ton lots, gran. or pow., bbls		4%
Salt—	-	
Granulated, car lots, per ton, f.o.b.		, .\$0.00
Medium, car lots, per ton, f.o.b. Ch	leng	0, 9.18
Rock, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicag	go	6.36
Sugar—		

Raw sugar, 96 basis, f. e. b. New Orleans
Second sugar, 90 basis
Syrup, testing 63 and 65 combined su- crose and invert, New York
Standard gran, f.o.b. refiners (2%) Packers' curing sugar, 100 lb. bags,
f. o. b. Reserve, La., less 2%
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags,
f. o. b. Reserve, La., less 2%

@ .46 @6.00 1928.

S. pack-sday,

Cor. week,
1927.
7,382
4,230
4,230
4,230
4,667
3,500
4,667
3,667
6,041
3,687

TS

18 10 18

Backs.

5%
7%
8%
4
8
8%
9%
94%
4%

@4.70 None

00.00 00.00 11. 0

35.40

CHICAGO	MA	RKET PRICES	COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.\$1.55 @1.57%
WHOLESALE FRESH MI		DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.	
Carcass Beef. Week ending	Cor. week,	Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb, carton @27 Country style sausage, fresh in link @20 Country style sausage, fresh in bulk @18	Ash pork barrels, and iron hoops 1.75 (1.77½ White oak ham tierces. (2.12½ (2.25 White oak lard tierces. 2.24½ (2.25 White oak lard tierces. 2.42½ (2.25 White oak lard tierces. 2.42 W
May 2, 1928.	1927. 19 @20	Country style sausage, smoked @24	OLEOMARGARINE.
Prime native steers	16 @18 14 @16	Frankfurts in sheep casings 6023	Highest grade natural color animal fat margarine in 1 lb. cartons, rolls or
Heifers, good	13 @18 104@15	Bologna in heef hungs choice @1714	white animal fat margarine in 1 lb.
Heirers, good 15 @18 15 16 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19	@25 @16	Bologna in beef middles, choice @18 Liver sausage in hog bungs	Cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago @20% Nut, 1 lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago @17
Beef Cuts.	@42	Liver sausage in beef rounds. @13 Head Cheese	Nut, 1 b. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago @17 (30 and 60 lb. solid packed tubs,
Steer Loins, No. 1. @55	@38 @54	New England luncheon specialty. @23 Minced luncheon specialty. @19 Tongue sausage	DRY SALT MEATS.
	@48 @30 @29	Blood sausage	Extra short clears. @12½ Extra short ribs
Cow Loins @28	@24 @30	DRY SAUSAGE.	Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs
Cow Loin Ends (hips) @20	@18	Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs @50 Thuringer Cervelat @25	Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@25 @18 @14	Holsteiner	Clear bettles 142 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18 @18	Milano Salami, choice, in hog hungs @48	Butts @ 3%
Steer Chucks, No. 1 @17 Steer Chucks, No. 2 @16½	15 @15½ 13½@14½	Genoa style Salami	WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS. Fancy reg. hams, 14@16 lbs
Corr Chucks	@16 @121/2 111/2@12		Fancy skd. hams, 14@16 lbs
Wedlam Plates @13	@10 @16	Capicolli	Picnics, 4@8 lbs
Briskets, No. 2	@12 @ 9	SAUSAGE IN OIL.	Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs
Cow Navel Ends @11	@ 9 @ 814 @ 714	Small tins, 2 to crate	Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fatted @30 Cooked hams, choice, skinned, fatted @31
Hind Shanks	@21 @50	Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings Small tins, 2 to crate	Cooked hams, choice, skinless, fatted.
Strip Loins, No. 2 @55 Striein Butts, No. 1 @35	@40 @34	Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings— Small tins, 2 to crate	Cooked foin roll, smoked
Siriol Butts, No. 1	@25 @70 @65	Large tins, 1 to crate	Prime lard oil
Rump Butts20 @25	@18 @18	Large tins, 1 to crate	Extra lard oil
Shoulder Clods	@15 @10	SAUSAGE MATERIALS. Regular pork trimmings@11½ Special lean pork trimmings	No. 2 lard oil
Beef Products. Brains (per lb.)@10	11 @12	Special rean pork trimmings. 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{@16}\) Extra lean pork trimmings. 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{@18}\) Neck bone trimmings. \(\text{@14}\)	Acidless tallow oil. @10% Pure neatsfoot oil
Hearts @ 8	@ 8 22 @29	Pork cheek meat (a)14	No. 1 neatsfoot oil
Sweetbreads	9 @10	Pork hearts @ 9 Native boneless bull ment (heavy) 16% @17 Boneless chucks @15½	LARD (Unrefined).
Fresh Tripe, plain. @ 6 Fresh Tripe, H. C. 745@ 8 Livers 21 @23 Kidneys, per lb. @12	@ 6 @ 71/2 10 @14	Shank meat @14½ Beef trimmings @14½ Beef hearts @ 8½	Prime steam, cash tierces @11.50 Prime steam, loose @10.77½ Leaf, raw @10.75
Kidneys, per lb@12	@10%	Beef cheeks (trimmed)	Neutral lard@13.50
Choice Curcass	19 @20 13 @18	Dr. bologna bulls, 500@700 lbs	LARD (Refined). Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb12.00@12.10
Good Carcass 15 @20 Good Saddles 22 @30 Good Backs 12 @16	18 @30 10 @16	Beef tripe	Pure lard, tierces@12.25 Compound
Wedlum Backs	10 @12	(These are prices to wholesalers, on material packed in new slack barrels for shipment.) SAUSAGE CASINGS.	OLEO OIL AND STEARINE. Oleo oil, extra, in tierces
Brains, each	13 @14 @65	(F. O. B. CHICAGO)	Oleo oil, extra, in tierces
Calf Livers	@45	Domestic round, 180 pack	Prime No. 2 oleo oli
Choice Lambs	30 @32 28 @30	Medium export rounds @45	TALLOWS AND GREASES.
Choice Saddles @37 Medium Saddles @35	@35 @34	No. 1 weasands	Edible tallow, under 1% acid, 45 titre. 9%@ 9% Prime packers tallow
Medium Fores	@27 @25	No. 1 domestic bungs	Prime packers tallow
Lamb Fries, per lb @33 Lamb Tongues, each @15 Lamb Kidneys, per lb @30	@32 @13 @25	Selected wide middles	Yellow grease, 10@15 f.f.a. 7%@ 7% Brown grease, 40% f.f.a. 7%@ 7%
Mutton.		12/15 @2.50 19/12 @2.00 8/10 @1.50 6/8 1.15@1.25	VEGETABLE GILS.
Heavy Sheep	@ 16 @ 18 @ 18		Crude cottonseed oil in tanks, f.o.b. Valley points, nom., prompt 9%@ 9% White, decodorized in bbls., c.a.f. Chgo.10%@11
Heavy Fores	@22 @14	Narrows, per 100 yds	Yellow, deodorized, in bbls
Light Fores	@16 @25	wides, per 100 yds	Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b mills 91/4@ 91/4 Soya bean, seller's tank, f.o.b. coast. 91/4@ 92/4
Autton Stew (@14	@20 @10	Medium prime bungs	Soya bean, seller's tank, f.o.b. coast. 94,69% Cocoanut oil seller's tanks, f.o.b. coast. 84,68% Refined in bbls. c.a.f., Chicago, nom10%,610%
oncep means, each (@10	@13 @10	Small prime bungs .9@ .10 Middles @ .18 Stomachs .00@ .08	FERTILIZERS. Blood, unground and ground\$ 4.50@ 4.60
Fresh Pork, Etc.	@24	Quotations for large lots. Smaller quantities at asual advance.	Hoofmeal
Calas	16 @17	VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.	Ground fertilizer tankage, 6 to 9% 4.75@ 5.00
Tenderioins .50 @55 Spare Ribs	62 @65 @13 @13	Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl. \$14.00	Ground steam bone, per ton
Boston Butts 19 @20	13 @14 @20	PORK IGER, 200-10. DDL	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.
Tails @10	@15 @13 4 @ 5	Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb, bbl 51.00 BARRELED PORK AND REEF	No. 1 horns, 75 lb. average per ton.\$185.00@200.00 No. 2 horns, 40 lb. average, per ton 125.00@135.00 No. 3 horns
	@ 9 14 @15	Mess pork, regular	No. 3 horns
Bade Bones 10 @12 Piga' Feet 4½@ 5 Kidneys, per lb @ 7 Livers 7 @ 8 Brains 7 @ 8	8 @ 9	Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces 30.00 Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces 26.00	No. 3 Borns (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00 (2.00
Ears	51/4 @ 6 @15 @ 9	Rean pork 22.00	
Bnouts @ 7 Heads @ 8	8 @ 9 @10	Plate beef	Thigh bones, heavies

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Retail Section

Better Retail Selling

Tactful and Diplomatic Suggestions Will Increase Sales

The power of suggestion, when properly used, is a powerful force for the retail meat dealer.

Tactfully calling the attention of customers to the fact that certain meats are "good buys," that certain articles go well with other foods the customer has purchased diplomatically suggesting seasonal foods-these methods will increase the day's receipts.

In a letter to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER an Oregon meat retailer tells how he was able to increase a certain day's sales by \$26 with tactful suggestions to customers. In another instance, he was able to dispose of an overstock of hams by similar methods.

He makes it clear, however, that methods must be used that will not offend the customer, and he suggests that retailers can profit by educating their meat cutters and sales people in modern methods of retail meat selling.

He says:

La Grande, Ore., Apr. 14. Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Pardon me for taking exception to statements in a recent article on retail selling of meat in your magazine of March 31.

March 31.
"Is that all?" and "Is there anything else you wish?" are questions that may properly be asked the purchaser, but I am confident that most successful, keen-minded merchants will agree that the above query is not a very effec-tive method of increasing the size of

the order.

I will admit that the type of salesmanship employed by one merchant illustrated in the article would not induce many people to make additional purchases. But tact and diplomacy used in making suggestions will make and keep friends, and will result in additional business.

Right Sort of Suggestions.

Salesmanship can be used, and used profitably, if we use discretion in making suggestions.

A customer buys a dozen eggs. I going to let her out of the store without casually suggesting some delicious ham or bacon to go with the eggs? I am not.

Another customer buys a quart of kraut. Naturally I pleasantly suggest weiners, spare ribs or back bones.

There are numerous combinations that can be suggested, and the housewife will appreciate the salesman's interest in her behalf, if that meat cutter uses the right methods.

For example, one Saturday I kept an account of additional merchandise sold through the use of power of sugges-tion. My sales for the day were increased \$26; and I am confident that the interest I displayed towards the customers made additional patrons for the shop.

How They Solve the Problem.

A week before Easter we found we had an overstock of hams for our Easter trade. Mr. Jones (the man with whom I work) and myself didn't ask "Is that all?"

During the first three days we employed all the sales tactics at our command in making timely suggestions of baked ham for the Easter dinner, and three days before Easter we found we had orders for over three-fourths of our hams.

We haven't used high-power sales-manship, and I am positive that we haven't offended one customer. I heartily agree with your writer to

the importance of salesmanship in the selling of meats. The average person selling of meats. The average person understands very little about meat, and they depend to a great extent upon the sales person for suggestions.

Meat Salesmanship Is Needed.

The idea of newspaper advertising and small placards for profitably selling meat wins my approval, but I dis-

Tell 'Em How to Do It!

Here is something your customers will "eat up," Mr. Retailer!

Very few people know the proper way to carve meat at the table. A series of two articles tells how in plain language and shows how by means of pictures. Every housewife will be glad to read it-and so will her hushand

These two articles have been combined and reprinted. They may be had in quantities at cost, with your name on them, if you

Order a supply to distribute to your trade. Use the coupon below.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

Please send me.....reprints

					e at cost follows:

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City				State	

agree when anyone says the meat cutter should not use salesmanship.

Instead of letting the salesman get into the rut and continue to ask, "is that all?" "Will there be anything else?" and making him think that he is employing sales tactics, we should devote our time to educating the meat. cutter and salesman in profitable methods of retail selling.

Very truly yours, MAX O. CULLEN

KANSAS CONVENTION PROGRAM.

The tentative program for the annual convention of the Kansas Retail Meat Dealers' Association, to be held in Hutchinson, May 8 and 9, has been announced by Secretary Maguire. It is as follows:

The convention will be opened Mon-The convention will be opened Monday morning with an address of welcome by Clark Davis, president of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce. This will be responded to by W. L. Archer, Wellington, Kan., following which John A. Kotal, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers will address the gathering. gathering.

At noon a complimentary Dutch lunch will be served to the members by

the McArthur Packing Co. at their plant. Entertainment will follow. A. C. Schueren, Chicago, will open the afternoon session with an address, "Meat Retailing," following which will be a meat cutting demonstration by a man who knows the meat business, and the appointment of committees. A banquet will be held on the evening of the first day.

On Tuesday, the morning session will be opened with a lamb cutting demonstration by W. D. Hartzell of the National Livestock and Meat Board. This will be followed by a discussion of current topics relative to the meat industry at which everyone will be given the opportunity to air his troubles. At 10:30 the delegates will visit the Cary salt mine.

At the last session there will be a number of men on the program who will speak on subjects of interest to meat dealers. Election of officers and the selection of the meeting place for the 1929 convention will conclude the business of the meeting.

All of the convention sessions will be held in the Chalmers Hotel.

WISCONSIN DEALERS ORGANIZE.

The Rock River Valley Meat Dealers Association, the membership of which is composed of retail meat dealers in the cities of the Rock River Valley in Southern Wisconsin, was organized recently.

The officers elected were as follows: President Charles Bierce, Janesville; Witte, Beloit; vice president, Frank reasurer, John Schooff, Janesville; treasurer, William Muier, Stoughton. The directors are Frank Tensfeldt, Janesville; Elmer Schiebel, Beloit; Robert Laubsch, Milton Junction, and S. T. Pringle, Edgerton.

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LEARN VALUE OF MEAT TESTS.

For the past several months the employees of the Wallace Meat Co., Wallace, Ida., together with a number of retailers outside the company, have been studying certain phases of the meat business, using as their text book "Meat Retailing," written by Arnold C. Schueren.

In order to make the study more interesting and to give the organization a more business-like method of working, a president and a secretary-treasurer were elected and the organi-zation named the Shoshone Meat Council.

Meetings were held three times each month at which the various members of the council reviewed certain sections of the book which had been previously assigned to them by the instructor,

assigned to them by the instructor, F. F. Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Wallace Meat Co.

Many points of interest were brought up and discussed at the various meetings, and occasionally debates were held on questions pertinent to the industry.

industry. One of the most beneficial results of this study has been the creating of an almost constant thought of percentages, and cutting tests have illustrated many times that mental estimates are not sufficient in arriving at the profits desired. Frequent cutting tests of the various carcasses were made.

various carcasses were made.

Several times during the season the council enjoyed themselves at banquets provided by the Wallace Meat Co. These affairs also helped to create a genial feeling and to keep the interest in the classes high. All of the members of this group have expressed themselves as being greatly benefited by the year's work. by the year's work.

The class is now about to disband for the summer vacation season, but will be reorganized again in the fall. will be reorganized again in the fall. It is hoped that then a more complete course of study can be handled and that considerable more beneficial results will be obtained.

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS.

David Westin and Arthur Holmberg have opened a meat market in Iron Mountain, Mich.

A new meat market, to be known as the S. & K. Market, will be opened at 215 Michigan Ave., East, Jackson, Mich.

Joe Bensman's Grocery Co., Sheboygan, Wis., has added a meat depart-

Paul Corson has taken over the share of his brother, James L., in the grocery, meat market and bakery at 923 Third Ave., West, Waterloo, Ia. Arthur Johnson has purchased the meat market and grocery of J. J. Wearne, Cumberland, Wis.

The H. A. Swanson Grocery Co., Janesville, Wis., has added a meat department.

The meat market of Kuhn Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., has been sold to C. W. Jacobs.

George Dye has opened a new meat market at 2890 Central Ave., Dubuque,

F. A. Haselman & Son have pur-chased the Sanitary meat market at Manchester, Ia.

The Ginsberg meat market, Duluth, Minn., was damaged badly by fire recently.

The meat market of Gordon Beek, Norcross, Minn., was burned out re-

Milo's Market has opened for business at Shelton, Wash.

The retail meat business of Schaake & Linck, Yakima, Wash., has been purchased by William Linck.

The meat market of B. Chambers, La Center, Wash., was destroyed by

La Center, Wash., was destroyed by fire recently.

The stock of Corson Bros., cash and carry store, Waterloo, Ia., has been purchased by M. Jensen.

The community Food Shop, Wheaton, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$45,000. The firm will conduct a grocery and meat market business. business.

Slight damage was done by fire re-cently to Krick's market, Lancaster,

Patrick Bros. have opened a retail meat business in Marengo, Ill. Johnson E. Mustain has purchased a

Johnson E. Mustain has purchased a half interest in the Jefferson Market, 1117 Van Ness Ave., Fresno, Calif. The Borden Grocery Co., Greeneville, Tenn., has added a meat department. The Quality Grocery and Market, Bristow, Okla., has moved to 308 North

Main St.
The Marinkor Meat Market opened for business at 203 East Weid-

opened for business at 203 East Weidman St., Lebanon, Pa.

The Illinois Meat Market is a new business venture in Paducah, Ky.

The A. & K. Markets, Spokane, Wash., has opened the fifth store in the chain. The company celebrated its fortieth apprisoners recently.

fortieth anniversary recently.
J. T. Lapsley, retail meat dealer,
Burbank, Calif., has purchased the

Burbank Grocery from Chas. E. Williams.

liams.

Seraphine & Jones have opened a new meat market in Kellogg, Ida.

Mellas & Kamboris, retail meat dealers, Casper, Wyo., have dissolved partnership. The assets of the partnership were divided. Both parties will remain in business in the city.

McLain & Taplin have sold the Logan Meat Market at Logan, Mont., to Leon Ballentine.

to Leon Ballentine.

Tell This to Your Trade

Under this heading will appear information which should be of value to meat retailers in educating their customers and building up trade. Cut it out and use it.

CHARTRUESE OF TRIPE.

Here is a receipt your customers who are fond of tripe will appreciate having. Post it in a conspicious place in your store for their information.

Cut a pound of very thin tripe into very thin shreds, and then cut these crosswise into inch long pieces. Slice a Spanish onion in very thin slices and cook in bacon fat or butter until the onion is yellowed. Add the tripe and left it get hot clear through but he

onion is yellowed. Add the tripe and let it get hot clear through, but be careful not to let it burn.

Blend in 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and a cupful of stock or water; stir until it boils and the flour is cooked. Season with salt and enough paprika to give a red color. Serve in a deep dish with an inch thick blanket over it, consisting of fresh chonned greens. consisting of fresh chopped greens—watercress or lettuce, or cooked spinach or cabbage.



MEAT EMPLOYEES STUDY THE MEAT BUSINESS.

The Shoshone Meat Council, Wallace, Ida., composed of employees of the Wallace Meat Co. and others, has been meeting three times a month for several months to study certain phases of the meat business. F. F. Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Wallace Meat Co., acted as instructor.

One valuable lesson learned from frequent cutting tests is that mental estimates are not sufficient in arriving at the profits desired.

Reading from right to left the members of the class are: First Row—Ray Etten; F. E. Brewer, instructor; Ted Busch, president. Second Row—Jim Allen; Jack Harrell; Floyd Avey; Jess Brown; Guy Jackson; Ed. Stein; Harry Magnuson, secretary. Standing—Dace Mahoney, Jimmie Driscoll, Harold Wallace, Rodney Truesdell, Henry Seyberth, and Fred Bilkey.

New York Section

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

Dr. Klein, Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in New York during the week.

T. G. Lee, vice-president, Armour and Company, was a visitor to the city recently.

William Diesing, vice-president of the Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, was a visitor to the city this week.

E. N. Sturman, sales manager of George A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn., was a visitor to the city this week.

W. A. Lynde, general manager of the New York plant of Wilson & Company, is spending a few days in Chicago.

A stockholders' meeting of the H. C. Bohack Company, Inc., is called for Saturday, May 5, at the company's main office, 1977 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Robert W. Neuburger, formerly president of the New York Butchers' Supply Company, Inc., has joined the sales staff of the A. C. Wicke Manufacturing Company, market outfitters, who are located at 406 East 102nd Street, New York.

The United Dressed Beef Company's salesmen held a get-together dinner at Tappans, Sheepshead Bay, on Wednesday evening of this week. These dinners are held two or three times during the year and are given as a mark of good fellowship between the executives and salesmen. Both President Walter Blumenthal and Treasurer Irving Blumenthal were present.

Mrs. Ada B. Vail, formerly connected with the Middle Atlantic Fisheries, is now with the H. C. Bohack Company, Inc., in the department of "service to patrons." This department supplies menus and recipes to the Long Island housewives and these appear in the newspapers each week. In addition to this service Mrs. Vail will

answer queries by mail, and also furnish special menus upon request.

Armour and Morris employees held their thirteenth annual dinner and dance at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last Saturday evening. There were more than five hundred present. The success of the event was due to the efforts of R. W. Miller, head of the beef department, C. H. Wilson, head of the small stock department, F. S. Peters, head of the pork department, and Charles Shannon, head of the dry sausage department. Mr. Shannon put on an elaborate juvenile show, composed of some five or six kiddies, which met with much success. Superintendent U. P. Adams made a short address, which was well received.

Due to the retirement of Robert W. Neuburger as president of the New York Butchers' Supply Company, Inc., the company has been reorganized. With the exception of the retiring president the same force will continue at the old stand. The former treasurer, Joseph A. Beaupre, has been elected president, and an aggressive campaign for fall business has been started. The other officers are Harry F. Hornstein, vice-president; James Smith, treasurer, and A. G. Beaupre, secretary.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 21, 1928. Meat—Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; Manhattan, 318 lbs.; total, 343 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 12 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 1,725 lbs. The report for the week ending April 28, 1928, is as follows: Meat—Brooklyn, 187 lbs.; Manhattan, 649 lbs.; Bronx, 18 lbs.; Queens, 18 lbs.; Richmond, 18 lbs.; total, 890 lbs. Poultry and game—Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; Manhattan, 41 lbs.; total, 45 lbs.

AMONG RETAIL MEAT DEALERS.

I. Werden, a member of Ye Olde
New York Branch, had a birthday last
Sunday.

Mrs. William Ziegler, a past president, and Mrs. K. Papp, a trustee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, celebrated birthdays on the same day, May 1.

On Thursday evening of last week the Brooklyn Branch, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, held a meeting at which there was a very good attendance. The principal topic of the evening was competition, and the matter of retail meat dealers' selling groceries.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week the Ladies Auxiliary held a social, which was in the form of a card party, with Mrs. George Schmidt and Mrs. H. Blank as hostesses. These two ladies have been members of the Auxiliary for less than a year, but they certainly left no stone unturned to make the affair a success, furnishing the prizes as well as bonbons and cookies. The next meeting will be a business one, and will probably be held in the Hotel McAlpin on Wednesday, May 9.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on May 3, 1928, as follows:

Fresh Beef:	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS (Hvy. Wt., 700 lbs. up):			*** *** *** ***	600 00 00 00
Choice	\$20.00@21.50	\$20.50@21.00	\$21.50@23.00	\$22.00@23.00 20.50@21.50
Choice	18.00@20.00	19.50@20.50	20.00@22.00	20.50@21.50
STEERS (It. & Med. Wt., 700 lbs. dn.)			04 70 500 00	22,00@23.00
		*0.500.00	21.50@23.00	20.50@21.50
Good	18.50@20.50	19.50@20.00	20.00@22.00	20.50@21.50
STEERS (All Weights):		#0 00 C 10 F0	18.00@19.50	18.00@20.00
Medium	18.00@19.00	19.00@19.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Common	16.00@17.50		11.000 15.00	
cows:	17 00 010 00	18.00@18.50	17.50@18.50	18.50@19.00
Good	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.50	16.50@18.00
Medium Common	14 50@15 50	16.50@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	11.00@10.00	2010000321100	20100	
Fresh Veal (1):				
THAT DOG.				
Choice	21.00@23.00	23.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	
Good	. 19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@23.00	19.00@21.00 15.00@18.00
Medium	16.00@19.00	16.00@19.00	17.00@21.00 $15.00@17.00$	18.00@15.00
Common	. 14.00 @10.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@11.00	10.00@10.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
SPRING LAMB:				
Good-choice	34 00@37 00	31.00@34.00	35.00@38.00	34.00@36.00
Medium	33.00@34.00	30.00@32.00	33.00@35.00	32.00@33.00
Common				
T 4 3470 (90 40 1bs):				
Choles	. 32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00	32.00@34.00	32.00@33.00
Good	31.00@32.00	30.00@31.00	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00
- 1200 440 FF 15- 5-				
Oholea	30.00@32.00	30.00@31.00	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00
Good	. 28.00@31.00	29.00@30.00	31.00@32.00	30.00@31.00
LAMB (All Weights):				
Medium	27.00@31.00	28.00@29.00	31.00@32.00	30.00@31.00
Common		*******		********
MUTTON (Ewes):				
Good	18 00@20 00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	16.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	15.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Common	13.50@16.00		13.00@15.00	
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. av	. 23.00@25.00	23.00@25.00	23.00@26.00	20.00@25.00
10-12 lbs. av	. 22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00	19.00@24.00
12-15 lbs. av		21.00@23.00	21.00@23.00	18.00@21.00
15-18 lbs. av		19.00@20.00 $18.00@19.00$	19.00@21.00 $16.00@19.00$	17.00@20.00 $16.00@18.00$
	. 10.00@15.00	10.000/10.00	10.00@13.00	10.00@18.00
SHOULDERS:				
N. Y. Style—Skinned	. 14.00@15.00		14.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
PIONICS:				
4-6 lb. av		16.50@17.00		
6-8 lb. av		15.50@16.50		
BUTTS: Boston Style	. 18.00@20.00		18.00@20.00	19.00@21.00
SPARE RIBS: Half Sheets		********	**********	
TRIMMINGS:	12.00 (912.00	*******	********	********
Regular	12 00@13 00			
Lean	16.50@17.50	********	********	
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(1) Includes "skin on" at New York and Chicago. (2) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.

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TO AID FRANKFURT SALES.

In many respects meat merchandising methods have not kept pace with merchandising methods in general. Contrasted with a few years ago, however, much progress has been made.

And now that the meat trade generally appreciates that the solution to many of its problems is to be found in better and more efficient merchandising, it is not unreasonable to expect that progress along this line will be much more rapid in the future than it has been in the past.

In this better meat merchandising era it seems certain that meat packers must take one fundamental fact into consideration, and give to it more attention than is at present the case.

SAVORY WIENER ROASTER Gen and

THE NEW WIENER ROASTER.

This is that, in the final analysis, the amount of meat consumed depends primarily on the retailers and others who deal directly with consumers.

A meat manufacturer can use the most advanced methods of merchandising his products, but unless the dis-

dising his products, but unless the distributors to whom he sells keep in step with him in selling methods, much of the original efforts will be wasted.

It would seem, therefore, that the packer must take a greater interest in the retailer. He must see that his meats are displayed and merchandised under conditions that will give these under conditions that will give them

He will find it profitable to aid the retailer in many ways, and it may be that the time will come when he will

refuse to sell those who merchandise under conditions that cast reflections

on the packer's products.

The packer, therefore, should be interested in and encourage the use among those to whom he sells of deamong those to whom he sells of devices and mechanical aids to give sales appeal to his product. In doing this he not only helps the retailer, but encourages the consumption of those products the packer sells.

Of interest in this line, now that the "red hot" season is approaching, is a new self-contained wiener roaster placed on the market recently. It has been designed for use in hotels, restau-

been designed for use in hotels, restau-

rants and at roadside stands.

The sanitary manner in which the cooking is done, and the fact that customers can see the cooking operation from start to finish, and that the cooking is done better should be valuable aids in attracting customer interest and directly increasing the consumption of

The cooking is done by electricity.

The weiners are placed in baskets on an endless chain, which carries the meats up and down on both sides of an electrical heating element, cooking both sides. When cooked the meats are de-posited in a receptacle at the bottom of the device, where they are kept hot until served.

The roaster occupies but small space and may be placed in a window or on a counter. It is being placed on the market by Savory, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent meat inspection changes are announced by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

Meat Inspection Granted—The Val Decker Co., 717 East Ash Street and River, Piqua, O.; The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Hubbard Road and Albert St., Youngstown, O.; Barnet Brodie, Inc., 127 Walton St., New York, N. V.

Meat Inspection Extended—M. Reinfeld & Sons, Inc., Newark, N. J., to include the Metropolitan Provision Co.; C. Lehmann Packing Co., Inc., 319-333 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to include the United Veal & Mutton Co.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, week ended April 26,

20 21 28 24 25 26 45 45 441/4 441/4 463/4 463/4 461/4 46 461/4 47 47 461/4 473/4 473/4 473/4 47

Wholesale prices of carlots-fresh centralized butter-90 score at Chicago: 44% 45 44% 44% 44% 44% Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

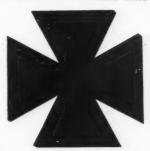
This Last week. veek. veek. Vers. 1928. 1927.
Chicago. 87,005 32,28 40,644 1,024,369 1,631,242
RN Y. . 50,311 47,423 59,414 1,024,369 1,631,232
Boston. 17,569 14,601 16,471 334,013 317,044
Phila.. 16,475 17,877 17,589 340,956 326,829 121,360 112,159 134,118 2,595,208 2,566,767

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

In	Out	On hand	week-day
Apr. 26.	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	last year.
Chicago / 1,071	1,335	\$17,153	185,349
New York . 19,200	73,025	812,024	540,131
Boston 7,320	7,596	259,690	56,958
Phila 6,660	11,880	236,981	87,197
34.251	93,836	1.625.848	869,635

BRECHT'S DIAMOND JURILEE

The Brecht Corporation of New York and St. Louis is celebrating this year the 75th anniversary of its foundation. It was established in 1853 by the senior Gustavus von Brecht, and afterwards became the leading packinghouse machinery and supply house of the world, with houses in Hamburg, London, Buenos Aires and other foreign cities. The business was continued after the



death of the founder by the three sons

—Gus v Brecht, Frank v Brecht and
Chas. v Brecht—as the Brecht Com-

It is now the Brecht Corporation, with Gus v Brecht, chairman, Chas. v Brecht and C. G. Volkening as the executive board. The general offices are at New York City, with Chas. G.

are at New York City, with Chas. G. Dietz as general manager.

In the old days the famous Brecht "Red Cross" sheep casings were known wherever sausage was made. They have been practically off the market since the world war, but the announcement is now made that these casings are again available. The Brecht Corporation maintains cleaning plants all over the world, and is again in a position to supply the trade with these famous casings, which come from a special strain of sheep.



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

			•	-		•	_	•	•	•	_	٠	•	٠	•	-	•	•	۰							
Steers,	good	١.																			. 8	12	.25@	1	3.60	
Cows.	medi	um												á		×	×			×		7	.25@	2 :	9.50	
Bulls,	light	to	n	e	di	iu	m	l														9.	.00@	1	9.50	

LIVE CALVES.

Calves,	venls, go	ood and	ch		15.00@16.50
Calves,	com. to	med., p	er 100	lbs	12.00@14.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

			choice	@21.00
Lambs,	mixed	 	**********	14.00@17.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs,	heav	у.				٠		 						٠	۰		.101/2@10%
Hogs.	mediu	ım						 		۰	0	۰	۰	D	0 -		.10% @11%
Hogs.	120	lbs.						 		۰			۰			 ,	.10 @10%
Roughs								 									. 914@ 9%
Good :	Rough	18						 									. 9% @10%

DRESSED HOGS.

	heavy .															@141/4
Hogs.	180 lbs	3							۰							@141/9
	80 lbs.															@141/4
Pies	80-140	Pas	2										_	_	.15	@1516

DRESSED BEEF.

CHARLE PROCED

Choice,	native !	heavy										۰	9			.23	@24
Choice,	native	light					۰	۰						0	٠	.23	@24
Native,	common	to f	ai	r	• •			٠	•	• •			0	•		.21	@22

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs		@23
Native choice yearlings, 4006	@600 lbs21	@22
Western steers, 600@800 lbs		@19
Good to choice heifers		@19
Good to choice cows	17	@18
Common to fair cows	143	2@17
Fresh bologna bulis		

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	(dity.
No. 1 ribs	24 @25	30	@35
No. 2 ribs	21 @23	24	@29
No. 3 ribs	@18	20	@24
No. 1 loins	29 @32	36	@40
No. 2 loins		32	@35
No. 3 loins	22 @24	26	@31
No. 1 hinds and ribs	25 @28	25	@29
No. 2 hinds and ribs	22 @24	23	@24
No. 3 hinds and ribs.		21	@22
No. 1 rounds		21	@22
No. 2 rounds	@18	19	@20
No. 3 rounds	@17	17	@18
No. 1 chucks	18 @19	18	@20
No. 2 chucks	16 @18	16	@17
No. 3 chucks	@13		@15
Bolognas		15	@151/2
Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. a	vg	22	@23
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. a	vg	17	@18
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs.			@70
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs.			@90
Shoulder clods		10	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Prime																		
Choice																		
Good .																	.18	@22
Medium	1																.16	@19

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	choice														@40
Lambs,	good													.30	@32
Sheep,	good													.20	@22
Sheep.	medium									٠				.17	@18
Sheep,	common													.13	@15

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg201/2	
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg191/2	@201/2
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg	@20
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg	@13
Picnics, 6@8 lbs, avg	@121/6
Rollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg	@14
Beef tongue, light28	@32
Beef tongue, heavy32	
Bacon, boneless, Western22	@23
Bacon, boneless, city	@19
Diskled bollies 8@10 the ave 14	@15

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	28e	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, l. c. trm'd	38c	a pound
Sweetbreads, beef	70c	a pound
Sweetbreads, veal\$1		a pair
Beef kidneys	15c	a pound
Mutton kidneys	8c	each
Livers, beef	38c	a pound
Oxtails	18c	a pound
Beef hanging tenders	28c	a pound
Lamb fries	100	a neir

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs.	
average27	@28
Pork tenderloins, fresh	(460
Pork tenderloins, frozen50	@51
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs, avg	@17
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg	@17
Butts, boneless, Western	@22
Butts, regular, Western29	@21
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs, avg20	@21
Hams, city, fresh, 6@10 lbs. avg21	@22
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs.	-
average12	@13
Pork trimmings, extra lean20	(a) 21
Pork trimmings, regular, 50% lean14	@15
Spareribs, fresh	@15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

	Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs	100.00
	per 100 pcs	75.00
F	Black hoofs, per ton 45.00@	
8	striped hoofs, per ton 45.00@	50.00
	White hoofs, per ton @	85.00
3	Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per	
	100 pieces @	100.00
E	Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.300.00@	325.00
F	Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 2s. 250.00@	275,00
I	Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.200.00@	225.00

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Shop fat			,											@	
Breast fat														@	
Edible suet														(a)	
Cond. suet														(a)	5

SPICES.

	w note.	OLO TOG
Allspice	20	23
Cinnamon	16	19
Cloves		25
Coriander	12	15
Ginger		17
Mace	1.05	1.1
Nutmeg		39
Pepper, black	42	46
Pepper, Cayenne	. 44	48
Pepper, red		85
Pepper, white	62	67

GREEN CALFSKINS.

			5-9 91	4-1214	121/2-14	14-18	18 up
Prime 1	No. 1	Vea	ls33	3.60	3.95	4.15	5.30
Prime 1	No.	2 Vea	ls31	3.40	3.70	3.90	5.05
Buttern	ilk	No.	130	3.25	3.60	3.80	
Buttern	ilk	No.	228	3.05	3.35	3.55	
Branded	Gr	iby .	19	2.10	2.35	2.55	3.30
Number	3				At Valu	0	

CURING MATERIALS.

In lots of less than 25 bbls.:	Bbls.	Bags per lb.
Double refined saltpetre, granulated Double refined saltpetre, small crystal Double refined large crystal saltpetre. Double refined nitrate soda	7%c 8%c	5%c 7%c 8%c 3%c
In 25 barrel lots: Double refined saltpetre, granulated Double refined saltpetre, small crystal Double refined saltpetre, large crystal Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	714c 816c	5%c 7%c 8c 3%c

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls-fresh-dry picked-12 to box-fair	to good:
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb29	@31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb29	@31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb28	@30
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb27	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen lb25	@27
Fowls-fresh-dry pkd,-prime to fcy12	to box:
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb32	@33
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb32	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb31	@32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb30	@31
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb28	@29
Fowls-frozen-dry pkdfair to good-12	to box:
Western, 60 to 65 lbs., lb28	@30
Western, 55 to 59 lbs., lb28	@30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs., lb27	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs., lb24	@26
Ducks-	
Western, frozen bbls	@18
Squabs-	
White, 11 to 12 lbs. to dozen, per lb,	@60
Squabs, 9 to 10 lbs	@55
	-

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, per lb., via express27	628
Turkey hens, via express	64
Geese, swan	@16
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express.40	045
TO E COMPANY OF	-19

BUTTER.

Creamery,	extras	(92	se	ore)			 		@45
Creamery,	firsts	(88)	to	91	scor	e)		 .441	4044
Creamery,									
Creamery,	lower	gra	ide	8				 .42	048

EGGS.

						(H	te	į	ŗĮ	al	8	ı	packed.)																	
Extras																							,	,				.31	16	@32	K
Extra	fi	r	8	ti	3				*				×	*			*											.30	1/2	@31	劍
Firsts																															
Checks																															

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, delivered per 100 lbs.	
	.70
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per	
	.60
Blood dried, 15-16% per unit	.75
Fish scrap, dried 11% ammonia, 10%	
B. P. L. f.o.b. fish factory	100
Fish guano, foreign 13@14% ammonia.	
10% B. P. L	453
	Ite.
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia. 8%	
A. P. A. f.o.b. fish factory4.00 &	Silve
Soda Nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs. spot 621	924
Tankage, ground 10% ammonia, 15%	
B. P. L., bulk4.50 &	138
21-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	100
Tankage, unground, 9@10% ammonia4.15 &	10e

ton	G11.00
Bone meal, raw 4½ and 50 bags, per ton	Q10.00
Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balti- more, per ton, 16% flat	0 1.0
Potash,	
Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton	@12.40
Kainit, 12.4% bulk, per ton	@ 1.00
Muriate in bags, basis 80%, per ton	@36.40
Sulphate in bags, basis 90%, per ton	@45.70

		nground	@ 1.30
	Meat	Scraps, Ground.	
50%	 		Q45.00
55%	 		@76.00

Emil Kohn, Inc.

Specialists in skins of quality en consignment. Results talk! Infermation gladly furnished.

Office and Warehou 407 East 31st St., NEW YORK, N. Y. Caledonia 0113-0114

Lincoln Farms Products Corporation

Collectors and

Bones

Manufacturer of Poultry Foods Office: 407 E. 31st St. NEW YORK CITY Phone: Caledonia 0114-0124 Factory: Fisk St., Jersey City, N. J 1928.

@45 4 @44 % 4 @44 @48

@2.50 @4.75 0 & 10e 0 & 50e @2.32% 0 & 10e 5 & 10e

G19.00

@12.40 @ 9.00 @30.40 @45.70

C. S

cts

ins